

Sept 20 '22

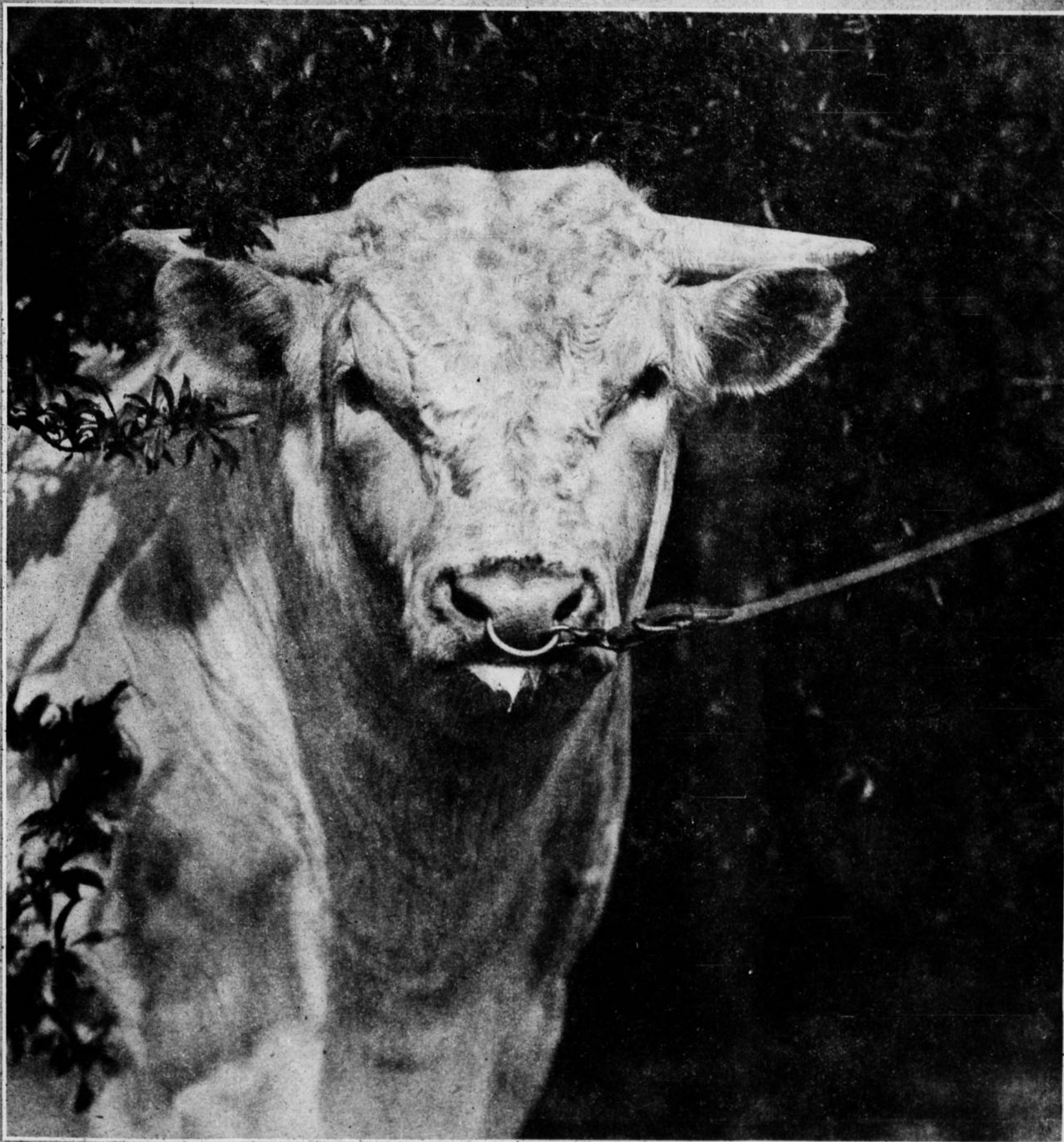
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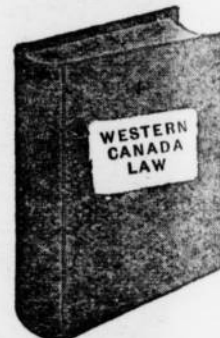


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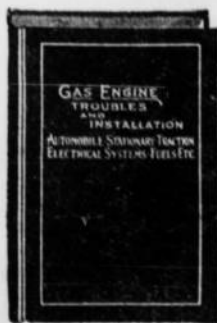
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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Land Settlement Scheme

Organization Formed Which Will Co-operate With All Immigration Agencies in a Comprehensive Colonization Movement

THE Western Canada Colonization Association, in close co-operation with the federal and Imperial governments and the Canadian railways, have worked out a well-matured land settlement policy, which is to be put into effect forthwith—a policy which carries the backing and co-ordinates the colonization activities of these governments and railways and of other immigration agencies.

The plan is the joint product of the best available sources of information on the subject. It represents more than a year of continuous investigation, to which the foremost colonization experts of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States have contributed the knowledge born of experience.

The net result is a comprehensive scheme, which, by mobilizing the latent immigration forces of the day in a far-reaching, co-operative land settlement movement, should speedily inaugurate an increasing flow of carefully selected settlers to the vacant agricultural areas of the Dominion. In so doing it will go far to assist the federal and provincial governments, and the railways, in solving the most pressing of the economic problems which face them in a trying post-war period. It is chiefly by a marked increase in the number of people on the land that we shall wipe out the deficit on the national railways, lessen the burden of the national debt, lighten the incidence of taxation and introduce a new era of prosperity for the whole country.

In successive conferences at Ottawa, leading up to the present announcement, the prime minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; the minister of immigration, Hon. Charles Stewart, and the immigration committee of the cabinet, including Senator Dandurand, Senator Bostock and Hon. T. A. Low, have all participated. As minister of the interior and of immigration, Mr. Stewart has, of course, taken a leading part in the laying down of the principles underlying the colonization policy, now given to the public.

At recent meetings of the eastern and western boards of the Western Colonization Association, it was decided to proceed immediately with the creation of an active organization to carry out the policy thus decided upon. The chief executive officers have been selected and the machine should begin to function within the next few days.

The outstanding features of today's communication from the Western Canada Colonization Association may be summarized as follows:

1. The problem is the restoration of national prosperity.
2. The solution lies in an extensive land settlement movement.
3. The settlers are available in Great Britain, in the United States, in other approved countries, and in Canadian urban centres.
4. Millions of acres of fertile, well-situated lands are available close to existing railway lines.
5. The movement will include none but carefully selected settlers, who will be conducted directly to the land and be so looked after that they will not drift to the cities.
6. The full amount of working capital originally contemplated by the Colonization Association, viz., \$1,500,000, has been over-subscribed.

7. The activities of the Colonization Association are to extend beyond the three prairie provinces originally included, so as to embrace every province of the Dominion.

8. The organization will function under a board of directors thoroughly national in character, which will delegate large powers to one small operating committee for Western Canada, and to a second small operating committee for Eastern Canada.

9. The head office for Eastern Canada will be located at Ottawa, and that for Western Canada at Winnipeg.

10. The plan published today has been approved by the Imperial government, the Dominion government, the Canadian railways and the joint boards of the Colonization Association.

11. The plan co-ordinates the immigration activities of the Imperial government, the Dominion government, the provincial governments, the Canadian railways, private land agencies and the Colonization Association.

12. It is estimated that the working out of the plan will involve the expenditure by the Canada Colonization Association alone of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, within the next five or ten years. The major portion of this fund will be available from commissions earned on the sale of privately-owned lands.

13. It is calculated that a minimum of ten million acres of vacant land will be settled within the next five to ten years.

14. Incoming settlers will be located only in carefully-selected, fertile districts, close to existing railway lines and other facilities of civilization.

15. Land in the western provinces is to be sold on a 32-year payment basis, and in the eastern provinces on terms which will be governed by local conditions and other considerations.

16. Owners of vacant land throughout the country will at once be invited to list their lands with the Colonization Association for sale on a long-term basis.

17. Local land men in Canada and the United States will be paid reasonable commissions as a commercial incentive to put all their energies behind an extensive immigration movement.

18. Canadian land agents all over the country will be employed in showing lands to prospective settlers and in closing or assisting to close sales.

19. By the time the snow flies several hundred American land agents will be engaged in drumming up settlers for the western provinces.

20. The Canadian immigration machinery in the British Isles, and other European countries, will be greatly expanded and gingered up, so as to obtain a largely-increased share of British and other European agriculturists suitable for settlement in this country.

21. Hon. Duncan Marshall, federal commissioner of agriculture, and formerly minister of agriculture for Alberta, will shortly tour the British Isles, speaking in support of British agricultural migration to the land in Canada, and explaining the welfare work to be carried on on behalf of British settlers in Canada.

22. To each of the participants in this joint national effort a special function is assigned.

23. The Canadian Colonization Association will:



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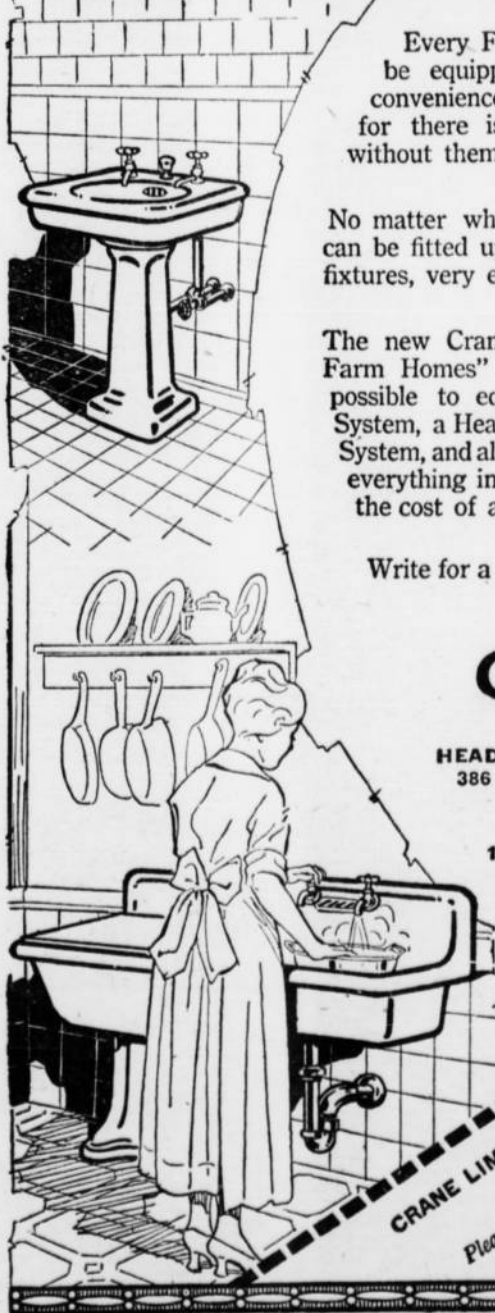
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17-

- (a) List land for sale.
- (b) Assist the government in securing settlers from Great Britain, the United States and other countries.
- (c) Act as a national land selling agency in bringing settlers and vendors together.
- (d) Set up a national welfare organization, embracing local community clubs, to care for incoming settlers until they become thoroughly established as successful farmers.
- (e) Direct the movement of British



HON. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who has taken a leading part in formulating the co-ordinated land settlement plan announced today by the Canada Colonization Association.

farm laborers to Canada, where they can in time become proprietary farmers.

(f) Promote an extensive movement of British boys to Canadian farms, and

(g) Encourage the migration of British women to Canada for employment on farms and in domestic service.

24. The Imperial government will assume a liberal share of the cost of the welfare work to be carried on in Canada on behalf of incoming settlers.

25. The Dominion government will:

(a) Rejuvenate and extend the immigration agencies abroad, in order to stimulate the flow of qualified agricultural settlers to Canada.

(b) Employ a large number of active field men abroad, and

(c) Carry on a widespread publicity campaign with this end in view.

26. The provincial governments are asked to:

(a) Assist the Colonization Association in selecting suitable districts for settlement.

(b) Assist in directing settlers through the instrumentality of the district agricultural representatives during the initial period of their pioneer careers and

(c) Provide the Colonization Association with literature regarding the agricultural attractions of the respective provinces.

27. The Canadian railways are to co-ordinate their colonization activities with those of the Colonization Association, and also provide special transportation rates for settlers and settlers' effects and colonization agents.

The negotiations with the Imperial government, the Dominion government, the Canadian railways and other organizations have been carried to success under the leadership of M. A. Brown, vice-president, and F. D. L. Smith, director and secretary-treasurer of the Western Canada Colonization Association.

Sir John Willison has been appointed president of the association.

Howard Everett, for many years president of the Luse Land and Development Company, which has colonized over a million acres in Western Canada, is to be western general manager.

Dr. George C. Creelman, for 17 years president of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and later agent general for Ontario in London, is to have supervision over all operations in the eastern provinces.



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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 20, 1922

A Big Project

The colonization scheme announced by the Canada Colonization Association, details of which appear on other pages in this issue of The Guide, is the most comprehensive, far reaching and important systematization of immigration and land settlement ever attempted in this country. It is a big scheme in every sense of the word, big not only in its economic, but in its social and humanistic aspects. In the early years of the Laurier regime the Department of Immigration achieved a notable success with a systematized and vigorous immigration policy, but the policy was one-sided at its best. It was directed toward getting the people into Canada; what happened to them after they got inside was their own affair. The disappointing results of such a policy are to be seen in the disproportionate development of town and country, and serious loss through emigration. No effort was made to keep the immigrants after we had them safely landed.

The scheme of the Canada Colonization Association is too well planned to overlook the necessity of making conditions that will tend to keep settlers after we get them. They will be assisted not only in locating but in purchasing land on very easy terms, and in getting themselves fitted into the new life. They will not be left at the mercy of land speculators; they will know when they purchase that they are not paying more than a fair price for their land, and they will develop confidence as they realize that they are not being left to suffer from experiences that knowledge can obviate. The policy of keeping in touch with settlers until they feel themselves able to stand alone, is a new departure in colonization schemes and it cannot be too highly commended, for it may mean all the difference between simply getting settlers and getting them and keeping them.

The land purchase policy of the association should have a stabilizing effect upon land prices. A heavy inflow of men for the soil in the past has meant a correspondingly heavy rise in the price of land. There is no ambition in Western Canada to go again through the inflation experiences which followed the large immigration of the latter part of the first decade of this century, experiences which are retained in the present heavy taxation in municipalities, and to the extent that the plans of the Canada Colonization Association are accepted and endorsed by the public those experiences will not be repeated with the success of the scheme.

It is not alone on the economic side, vitally important though that be, that Western Canada needs settlers; of no less importance is the social need. The development of a fuller rural life depends on the filling up of the large areas of vacant land. Occupied and cultivated land means a busier, more active and fuller rural life; it means companionship and social intercourse and more mutual helpfulness in improving the condition of the agricultural community. It means opportunity for the development of co-operative enterprise, the great crying need of agriculture today.

Mechanically, the scheme evolved by the Canada Colonization Association approaches perfection. Every co-ordinated agency has its place and its appointed work in the machine. The British, the Dominion and provincial governments, the railways and the association are parts fitted together to produce the most efficient results, but it is not too much to say that the weight of responsibility for harmonious working and successful results in the broadest sense of the term will rest upon the association. It alone can secure

that response from the public, the sympathy and co-operation from those outside the machinery of the scheme, which must be secured to make it a success in all its aspects. In this respect the association is fortunate in its officers, and it is not invidious to make special mention of M. A. Brown, its vice-president and former mayor of Medicine Hat. Mr. Brown has spent two arduous years, and, we understand, without remuneration, to the organization of the association and the preparing of its scheme. The idea of such a systematized plan of colonization for Western Canada was his, and he set out single-handed to get disinterested support and with conspicuous success. The negotiations which resulted in the co-operation of the various governmental bodies and the railways were chiefly carried out by him, and the land settlement scheme with the welfare work are his ideas. The public launching of the scheme shows that Mr. Brown has at least worked hard enough to deserve success even if it be beyond the powers he has linked for its working to command it, and for Western Canada the enterprise is sufficiently promising to enlist the sympathy and support of the public.

Mutual Consideration Necessary

There is a tendency just now to take an unduly optimistic view of the economic value of the large wheat crop of the West. The crop, if not bigger, is estimated as at least as big as that of 1915, but the value is not the same, and in this connection Premier Dunning uttered a warning at the recent conference of creditors, at Regina, which needs to be heeded. Premier Dunning has kept in view the position of the individual farmer; he is not deluded by the figures of the crop. There is behind this year's crop a serious record of poor crops with falling prices, and the average individual farmer has an accumulation of debt that simply cannot be wiped out by one crop however big, when the value of that crop is related, as it ought to be, to the general economy of the country. A few figures will make that fact apparent.

The index number of wholesale prices for the month of July, the latest figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 225.3, as against 134.6 for the corresponding month in 1914, an increase of 90.7 per cent. In other words, wholesale prices in Canada in that month were 90.7 per cent. above the prices for July, 1914. The family budget prices for the same comparative periods were \$20.67 as against \$14.17, that is, the average weekly cost of maintaining in the simplest and cheapest manner the average family is today \$6.50 above what it was in July, 1914. The average cost of living is therefore 46 per cent. above the corresponding period of 1914.

The average cash price of wheat for the week ending September 14, 1914, was \$1.12, and October options for the same period were a fraction over \$1.11. For the corresponding period this year cash prices average approximately 99½ cents, and October options about 96 cents. The farmer who is selling today is selling at 11 per cent. below 1914 cash prices, and later sellers may be selling at 15 per cent. lower than 1914 prices unless the market takes an upward turn. That, however, is the situation as we write. The cost of living plus the cost of farming is away above what it was in 1914, while the price of wheat is steadily and persistently falling away from the 1914 price. The farmer is losing at both ends; he is receiving less and paying out more. He is the goat in the great process of getting back to "normalcy."

In such a situation it is obviously to the

advantage, in the larger sense, of creditors to do all they can to help the farmer get the best that the market will give. Premier Dunning has plainly intimated what might happen if that help is not given. The economic circumstances demand a broad, helpful, all-round policy of consideration. The entire business of the country is in the grip of those unavoidable circumstances and business common sense suggests that the way to overcome them is by an all-round policy of give and take. It is to be hoped that creditors of every kind will take serious cognizance of the situation and its implications.

Another War

The news of the crushing defeat of the Greeks by the Turks in Asia Minor will come as an unpleasant surprise to those good people who fondly imagined that the great war had ended war and that problems of peaceful reconstruction were all that troubled the world just now.

The war between the Greeks and the Turks started last year and arose directly out of the terms of the treaty of Sevres, signed on August 10, 1920. This treaty has never been completely ratified by the signatory powers and for the simple reason that it was satisfactory to only one of them. The ink on the treaty was hardly dry when the Allied Powers began to suggest modifications of it, and these modifications were discussed by the Powers at a conference in London in March, 1921. The good intentions of the conference were rendered abortive by the Greek call to arms and the launching of an offensive against the Turks for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the treaty.

This offensive action by Greece, whose imperialistic ambitions received generous recognition in the treaty, was, it is alleged, encouraged by the British government and opposed by France. Whatever truth there may be in the allegation it is certainly true that Great Britain and France have not seen eye to eye on the terms of the treaty nor agreed on a policy regarding the distribution of the once extensive Turkish Empire. It is one of the mysteries of allied statesmanship how the Treaty of Sevres ever came to be signed at all, and the mystery is deepened by the subsequent policies, or at least attitude, of the respective governments in connection with the course of events in Asia Minor. The Turkish army, it is said, has been assisted in various ways by France, unofficially of course, and the same thing is said of Great Britain with regard to the Greek army, and incidentally it may be said that the loan of Canada to Greece was spent on material that looked suspiciously like equipment for military purposes.

In any case the fat is now in the fire. The Greeks have been decisively beaten, the Turks have the upper hand, militarily, in Asia Minor, and the Powers responsible for the treaty which has brought about the mess have been requested to interfere. Their interference now means a re-opening of the whole question of the remnant of the Turkish Empire. For Great Britain it means more, for Mohammedan India is alive to the significance of the Turkish victory and is demanding that the British government keep its hands out of the pie and, in effect, allow Turkey to sweep the Greeks out of Asia and upset altogether the territorial terms of the Treaty of Sevres.

It is a delicate situation and one fraught with peril, and it is directly the result of compromising policies that give little heed to justice and that amount to little more than international political log-rolling. Incident-

ally, the event illustrates how poor statesmanship can frustrate the most earnest desire for peace among the people.

Where Saving Can Be Effected

In a growing country like Canada it is somewhat difficult to preserve something like equality in the distribution of representation, but in both the federal and the provincial political areas there are inequalities in distribution which certainly did not originate in the mere fact of unequal distribution of population. They originated in processes of gerrymandering, of efforts on the part of the dominant party to "hive" the voters on the other side, and thus keep itself in power.

These processes have resulted in the creation of too many provincial constituencies considering the population of the provinces. There are 55 seats in Manitoba, 61 in Alberta and 63 in Saskatchewan. A redistribution could easily be effected which would introduce more equality into the basis of representation and at the same time materially reduce the number of representatives. The business of these prairie provinces could be handled efficaciously and perhaps more expeditiously by legislatures of not more than 40 members, and it could be done with less. Forty, however, is ample, and in these hard times when every effort is being stressed in the direction of economy and the necessity exists for reducing the cost of government as far as that can be done without imperilling efficiency, reform of provincial legislatures to meet prevailing conditions should be given some attention. The question of the amount of provincial sessional indemnities is receiving considerable attention, and the general opinion seems to be that \$1,500 would be a generous remuneration for all the time and opportunity lost by members of provincial legislatures in the course of a year. Time was when it was much less than that, but

with that indemnity and reduction of the number of representatives to 40, the annual saving would be: Manitoba, \$39,000; Alberta, \$62,000; Saskatchewan, \$53,000. If the indemnity were reduced to \$1,200, which many consider ample, the saving would be: Manitoba, \$51,000; Alberta, \$74,000; Saskatchewan, \$65,000. These figures may not seem large when placed alongside the millions of public expenditure, but it is just by such savings that the cost of government can be brought in line with the prevailing economic conditions.

Dodging Taxes

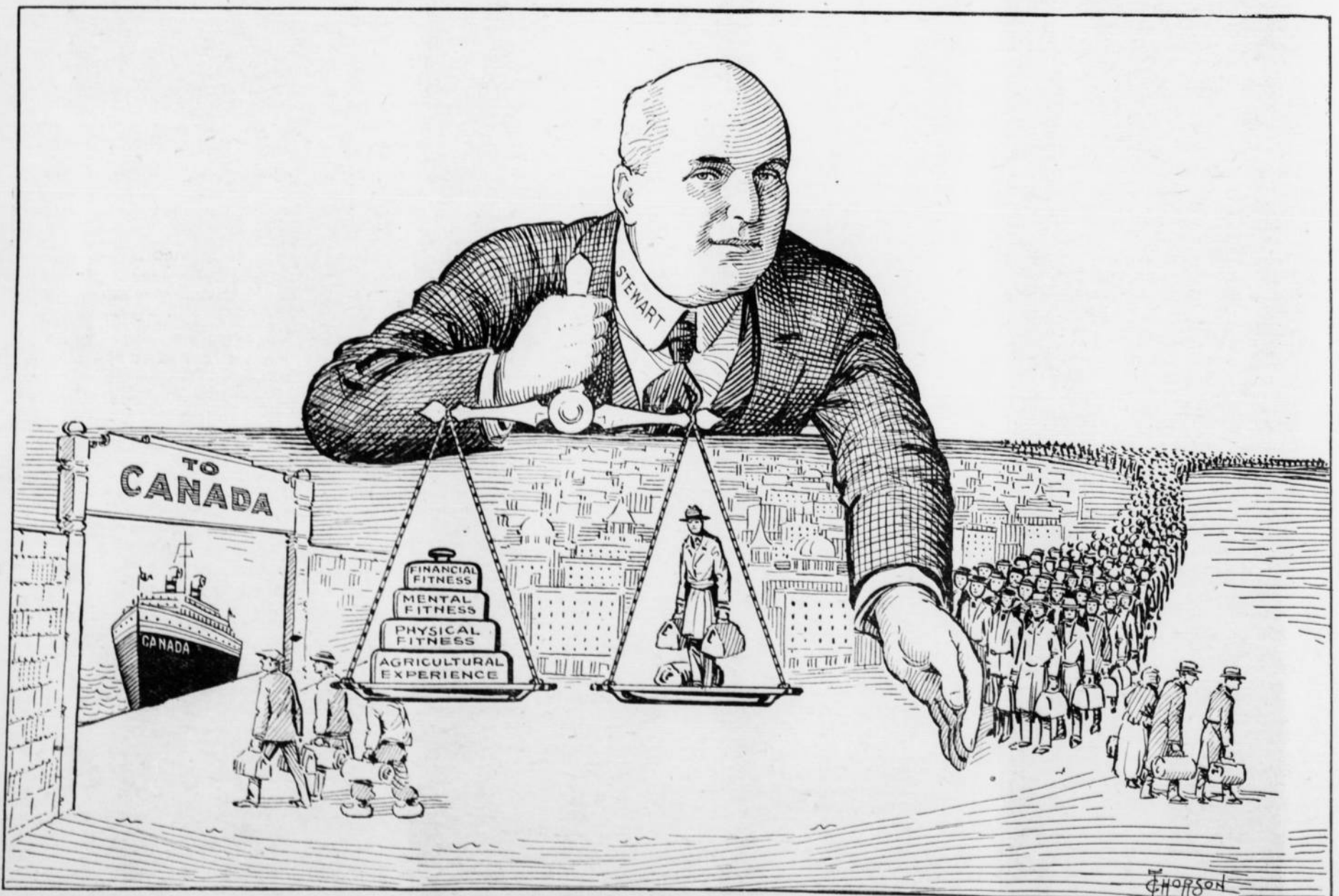
A weekly contemporary moralizes on the fact that while the late Jacob H. Schiff, prominent banker and financial magnate, left an estate valued at nearly \$35,000,000, the net taxable income from the whole of it worked out at about one and one-half per cent. per year. It appears that Mr. Schiff, being "a business man," did not believe in paying taxes if he could help it, and so he invested by far the greater part of his wealth in tax-free bonds. Accordingly the weekly mentioned says that taxation forced Mr. Schiff to invest in government bonds instead of industrial bonds, and his action shows what happens when an effort is made "to make the rich pay all the taxes."

Fine reasoning! The government issues tax-free bonds, wealthy men buy them and then we are told that it is the effort to make the rich pay their just share of the taxes that compels them to buy them. It doesn't seem to occur to the editor of the said weekly that the mistake was made when tax-free bonds were issued. Why should the income derived from investment in public funds be free of taxation? If the income from government bonds had been made subject to the same taxation as industrial and other bonds, those redoubtable patriots who a few years ago

were yelling for "the last man and the last dollar" would not now be able to dodge the "last dollar." Tax-free bonds are a haven of refuge for the man whose patriotism is only from the lips outward, the man who looks with contempt upon all ideals of citizenship. Tax all income alike and the Schiffs would have to pay on all their income or else put their money in a strong box where it would do neither them nor anybody else a particle of good. Tax-free bonds are simply a privileged form of investment and they are to be condemned like any other form of special privilege for a few.

A news item from a Massachusetts town says that the bus service in the town has gone on a voluntary payment basis. The busses carry a sign which reads, "Pay what you please." Which reminds us that some years ago a voluntary taxation movement was commenced in England, the promoters of which believed that if taxation was placed on the conscience of the people the revenue would be increased. Nobody has suggested that method for paying off the war debt and the scramble among wealthy people to invest their money in tax-free bonds is enough to show that the payment of taxes does not weigh heavily on their conscience. Now, if all those who talked so resoundingly about the last man and the last dollar really meant what they said, why should the war debt not be paid off by voluntary subscriptions?

The State Bank of the Australian Commonwealth made over \$6,000,000 of profit last year. That profit belongs to the people. The profits made by the Canadian banks go to private individuals but the people themselves furnish by far the major portion of the funds by which the banks do business. In this era of public ownership the nationalization of credit is demanding more attention than it has hitherto received.



Selecting the Immigrants We Need

The Sleuth in the Hen House

JUST as great differences exist between the individuals of a flock of poultry as exist in the milk production of individuals in a herd of cattle, the amount of work each horse is able to do, or the amount of wool covering each sheep in the flock. These differences are perhaps more difficult to detect and to properly value but nevertheless they are just as real. They constitute the very basis for improvement in the egg production of the flock, for it is only by the reproduction of the best and the elimination of the inferior that greatest improvement can be made.

Trap-nesting is generally recognized as the only reliable method of determining the exact number of eggs a bird lays in a given time. Unfortunately trap-nesting, though not difficult, occupies more time than the average poultry raiser can give his flock. But combined with careful observation it has shown that egg production has very definite effects upon the form, color and condition of the bird's body. The association of these changes with the number of eggs laid may be used as a basis of selection and culling by anyone who will devote a little time to the study of his birds.

Body Changes Due to Laying

As the pullet approaches laying condition several changes in her general



Four fingers between pelvic bones, indicating high-laying condition.

form and appearance will be observed. Some of these changes, for example, the distance apart of the pelvic bones, are absolutely necessary before it is physically possible for the bird to lay. Others, such as comb development, are merely coincident with increased sexual activity. When laying ceases the tendency is to revert to the original form, color and condition.

For several weeks before a pullet commences laying her comb and wattles will be gradually increasing in size. They assume a full glossy appearance, and are soft, waxy and warm to the touch, the direct effect of increased blood circulation. As the laying season advances and particularly when the end of production is near, the comb becomes smaller, contracted, dry, cooler to the touch and frequently covered with a white scale or dandruff.

The vent of the bird not laying or approaching laying is contracted or puckered hard and dry. It is physically impossible for it to expand sufficiently for an egg of ordinary size to pass through. On this point alone the non-layer can be distinguished from the laying bird. In the case of birds naturally having yellow skin, legs, etc., the vent of the non-layer will generally be yellow. In the laying bird the vent is full or expanded, soft and moist. In time it looses its yellow

Picking Out the Lazy Layers---By A. C. McCulloch

color. This is discussed at greater length under pigmentation.

The pelvic bones are the two bones extending backward on each side of the vent and just a little below it. In the non-layer they are about the width of one finger or possibly in large birds about the width of two fingers apart. They are rigid and unyielding to the touch, and the skin over and between them is quite hard and dry. In laying condition this skin softens and loosens, the pelvic bones become more pliable and spread apart to the width of two, three or even four fingers.

The abdomen is the portion below the vent or between it and the rear end of the keel or breast bone. In the non-layer this is narrow contracted and hard and dry to the touch. But on the approach of laying the bird must eat and assimilate more food for the manufacture of eggs. This means the intestines must expand and take up more room. But the front portion of the body is surrounded by a bony structure so the only room for expansion is backwards. This forces the keel bone downward at the rear. At the same time the abdomen becomes expanded and soft to the touch. The non-layer may have three fingers' depth of abdomen or in many cases only two, whereas the good producer usually has at least three and often four or five fingers' depth. The softness of the skin is just as good a guide as the depth in this part.

Pigmentation refers to the color of the shanks, vent, skin, etc. The yellow color in these parts in such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns is due to a yellow fat or pigment. About nine per cent. of the contents of an egg is fat. A hen in heavy laying condition does not get sufficient fat in her food to make all the eggs she is capable of laying, but she has the power to draw upon the fat or pigment in her body to make up the deficiency. This accounts for the phenomenon noticed long ago but only recently understood of a bird having yellow shanks in the fall and white or bleached shanks the following summer or early fall before moulting. The yellow color usually disappears from the vent, eye-ring or eye-lid, beak and shanks in the order given.



Five-fingers' capacity, indicating heavy production if abdomen is soft and full.



Three-fingers' capacity, indicating moderate production in the majority of cases.

Selecting the Breeding Pen

Every spring the best females which have laid the most and the best eggs should be separated from the rest of the flock and their eggs used for hatching. If this is not done about as many eggs will be set from poor layers as from good ones. Those which lay early in the season and heavily throughout the winter will likely lay the most throughout the year and be the most profitable.

The breeding pen should contain only those in good laying condition, as previously explained. If a bird has been a good layer up to this time, say February or March, she will have removed all the yellow pigment from the vent and eye-ring. If she has bleached part or all of the beak so much the better. If she has been laying heavily for several months the yellow color of the shanks will have partially disappeared. This certainly is to her credit. Only birds of sufficient size, active disposition, fine, clean-cut head, free of all coarseness and with a good width of back right from the shoulders to the tail should be used as breeders. Space does not permit of a full discussion of these points.

Summer and Fall Culling

It is desirable that a rigid culling of the poor layers should be made in late summer, since it is not good policy as a rule to keep more than one-half the flock through the second winter, and the poor producers the first year are usually the poor producers in succeeding years. Those having laid the most to this time will have bleached all or practically all the yellow pigment from

the skin, even from the shanks, unless they have been broody, in which case they may have recovered a portion of the color. (It is well to leg band or otherwise identify birds which have lost any considerable time through broodiness or rearing chicks so this point can be given consideration at culling time. Otherwise a number of good hens may go into the discard.) The plumage will be faded, sunburnt, frayed and lying relatively close or tight to the body. If the plumage is bright in color, soft and loose, the bird has either not laid very heavily throughout the year or she quit early to moult. In either case she is not very valuable. The heavy layer will have little or no evidence of coarseness about the head, the abdomen will be full and soft (unless she is just ceasing to lay) and the shanks will be more or less shrunken hard and dry to the touch.

Practicability of Culling

Speaking generally, the size and appearance of the vent, the distance apart of the pelvic bones and the softness of the skin covering them, the depth and the softness of the abdomen indicate whether the bird is laying or not at present. The great majority of farmers or others learning to cull will proceed along these lines and separate their layers from the non-layers. If this is well done (it is comparatively easy),



Two fingers between pelvic bones, indicating a low or non-laying condition.

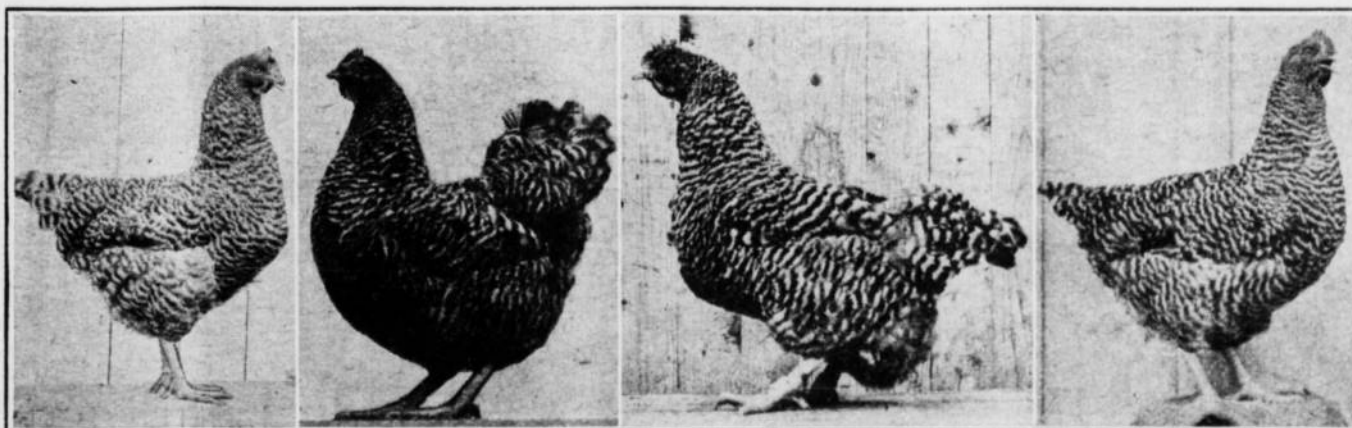
and the non-layers disposed of a considerable step will have been taken in flock improvement. But the aforementioned points do not necessarily prove that the bird has or has not laid over a long period. This is more difficult for the amateur to estimate as a rule, and can be determined only by such considerations as the bleaching and drying of the plumage and shanks and the fullness and softness of the abdomen late in the summer or fall after the bird has gone through several months of production.

No definite date can be given on which culling should be done. Speaking generally, when the flock gets below a 40 to 50 per cent. production (or at the rate of 40 to 50 eggs per day per 100 hens) in the summer months there are some loafers which may very profitably be disposed of.

Many hesitate to cull lest they be not equal to the occasion. With a view to dispelling this fear two or three cases may be cited. In the fall of 1921, the writer culled 73 birds from a flock of 103. The entire flock of 103 birds laid a total of 65 eggs, or an average of 13 eggs daily on the five days previous to culling. The 30 birds remaining laid 60 eggs during the next five days or an average of 12 eggs daily.

From another flock of 95 birds, 47 were culled

Continued on Page 17



The co-relation between type and form

At left: High-producing type: note horizontal back, sloping underline, good length of keel and full abdomen. Laid 227 eggs in first year. Left centre: A low-producing type—short body, round underline, also loose feathering. Right centre: A low-producing type; this bird has a short keel and a sagging abdomen filled with hard fat. Right: A high producer—laid 268 eggs in first year. Possesses size and substance without coarseness.

News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

Sheep Grazing

Brooks U.F.A. local recently passed the following resolution, copies of which were sent to the U.F.A. executive to the provincial minister of agriculture, and to the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, M.L.A.:

"Whereas we are in favor of sheep belonging to resident owners of land in closed range areas being allowed to graze on the range in such areas, we find we are entirely against a similar right being fully extended to leasers of land who in some cases lease a whole township, thereby entitling them on the old footing of 500 sheep per quarter-section to run 72,000 head on the range.

"In regard to the sheep-grazing privilege that might be extended to leasers of land in closed areas, we find that we are in favor of such leasers being restricted to 500 head of sheep, per each individual, partnership or corporation, being a leaser, independent of how many quarter-sections he or they may have in lease.

"In the event of it being considered advisable to provide range grazing more extensively for sheep belonging to leasers of land in closed areas we find we are in favor of a separate defined area being set apart for sheep belonging to owners and leasers of land in such areas."

Victoria Provincial Convention

At the annual convention of the Victoria U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Lamont, the following officers were elected: President, A. Lunan; vice-presidents, Mrs. Hare and Wm. Frunchak; directors, C. R. Whittaker, F. C. Smith, A. L. Pearce and Mr. Iskow. A. L. Pearce was appointed secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ashton having resigned that position.

Resolutions were passed urging the completion of the Bruderheim-Cutknife branch, and appreciating the efforts of Premier Greenfield in connection with the wheat board. A constitutional amendment reduced the annual fee from one dollar to fifty cents.

Wm. Fedun, M.L.A., spoke on the sessions of the legislature, and a concert in the evening completed the convention.

Speakers at Raven Picnic

President Wood addressed a picnic given by the Raven U.F.A. local, west of Innisfail, on Labor Day, speaking on the development of the organization. Donald Cameron, M.L.A., and Alfred Speakman, M.P., also spoke, dealing with the last sessions of the legislature and House of Commons, respectively.

SASKATCHEWAN

Executive Meeting Report

The following circular was issued to the local secretaries of the Sask. G.G.A. under date of September 11, by J. B. Musselman, who has resigned his position as Central secretary and managing director of the association, to accept the position of managing director of the Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., viz.:

"The executive of the Association held a meeting at Regina, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at which a number of important matters were dealt with.

"The president presented to the meeting the following letter:

"To the President and Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Limited.

"Having accepted the office of managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, it has become necessary for me to withdraw from the offices of managing director and secretary of the association. I therefore submit hereby my resignation of these offices, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently make suitable arrangements.

"In withdrawing from employed connection with the association, I desire to express my fullest appreciation of the kind and courteous treatment which I have received at your hands at all times during my eight and a half years

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

in charge of the association's work, and to offer continued co-operation in every way possible for the furtherance of the work of the association in seeking, by the organization and education of the farmers, to bring the full weight of their collective numbers to bear intelligently and reasonably upon the problems that affect their chances of comfortable sustenance and fullness of life.

"In accepting employed official position with the elevator company, I do so with a full sense of remaining within the movement to which for so long I have been privileged to devote all my energies, and with the firm belief that I shall be in the service of the farmers no less than heretofore.

"(Signed) J. B. Musselman."

"This resignation was accepted by passing the following resolution:

"That in accepting the resignation of J. B. Musselman as managing director and secretary of the association we place on record our appreciation of the ability and energy he has displayed in the performance of his duties. During his occupancy of these offices for the last eight and a half years, he has at all times thrown himself wholeheartedly into the cause of organized agriculture, and we note with satisfaction his offer of co-operation in the future. We hope he may have a long and useful career in the new field he is now entering."

"There was then careful consideration of the future activities of the Central, and several changes in the organization and policy of control of its work were decided on, the most important being that the new secretary to be appointed should not be required to perform the duties of a managing director or be responsible for the trading activities or accounting, etc., but be free to devote his entire time to the regular work of organization and education. In future it is intended that the chief executive authority shall centre in the president, who assumes greater responsibility than heretofore, so that no managing director was appointed, this being an office which, under the constitution, may or may not be filled at the discretion of the executive.

"A. J. McPhail, a member of the Central executive, was appointed secretary of the association, and is to assume office on September 25 next.

"There was a lengthy discussion regarding the failure of the wheat board to materialize, and a good deal of speculation as to the true causes thereof, and of the chances of this method of marketing being established next year. No one was able to state with confidence why the various persons invited to form the board had not done so, but it was fully evident that for such an undertaking men of very rare qualifications are required, unless an unwarranted hazard is to be faced by the producer; and that the number of those fitted by training, experience and disposition for such a task, and in whom at the same time the farmers have sufficient confidence to entrust them with absolute control of their wheat, is small indeed.

Short of Suitable Men

"One weakness in the farmers' position which this disappointing failure brought out clearly is that entirely too few of their own elected men, men on whom they have a real claim, have mastered the grain business, or acquired by study, training and experience even sufficient understanding of it to safely accept the responsibilities of launching, if not managing, such a project. Hence we are largely dependent on men of the regular grain trade on whom the farmers have no special claim, and who could assist such a radical innovation of established business practice only at a great personal sacrifice.

"The possibility of centralizing the

sale of an important percentage of our wheat in an agency of our own with the same authority which a wheat board would have, to sell according to its judgment and to pool the returns, was also considered, and appears to be worthy of attempting, if complete control cannot be established.

"Attention was also drawn to the legislation recently introduced by Premier Dunning, and passed by the legislature, providing for the licensing of grain dealers and elevator operators under Saskatchewan legislation, should the recent decision of the Manitoba court of appeal declaring this provision of the Canada Grain Act ultra vires be sustained by the higher courts. This act is in accord with a recommendation made to the premier on behalf of the Central board following its June meeting.

Riddell for Railway Board

"The meeting gave consideration to the impending appointment of a board of directors under whose control all governmental lines of railway are to be centralized, recognizing that the western farmers comparatively are exceedingly heavy shippers of freight. The following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the Canadian government has decided to consolidate the control of the governmental lines of railway under the directorate, and, whereas,

"Because of the magnitude of this undertaking, and its intimate bearing on the interests of agriculture, we believe it to be important that such board should include adequate representation of western agriculture, and, whereas,

"It is reported that the selection of the personnel of the board is about to be made;

"Now, therefore, this, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, urgently recommends to the government of Canada, that Frederick W. Riddell, of Regina, be appointed to the board."

McPhail to Handle Drive

"An aggressive membership campaign during the fall is being planned, but direction of this work will now fall to Mr. McPhail, the new secretary, for whom I bespeak hearty and sympathetic co-operation by all officers and members. He will come to the work with zeal and earnestness of purpose, but he will have no simple or easy task before him. He will require patience and fortitude, but also the courage to run the hazard of making mistakes and failing at times to please some of us. But this great movement can succeed only if the members generally will stand faithfully by their elected officers, even though, as must inevitably happen, they fail to please each of us at all times.

"As a new man he will bring new inspiration into the work, and, if he is given proper support in carrying out to a successful conclusion the plans of organization launched this summer in half the province, and to be launched this fall in the remaining half, the association should close 1922 with a large recovery of its former membership, and will possibly exceed even 1919.

"In concluding this my last official circular, I wish to state that I shall never cease to appreciate the immense privilege in service which has been mine during the years of my managerial position in the association, or to hold dear to my heart the cause for which the association has ever stood; nor can I ever forget the many kindnesses and courtesies which such large numbers of the members have so freely shown me."

Must Not Press Debtors Unduly

That the government of Saskatchewan may find itself obliged to put on a moratorium if present costly and oppressive collection methods are persisted in, and wheat prices continue to go lower, was stated by Premier Dunning before an important conference of

representatives of creditor classes held on his invitation in the Parliament Buildings, on the 13th inst., to discuss means of easing the pressure on farmers who are unable to meet the whole of their due financial obligations maturing this year.

Besides such classes as the loan companies, implement companies, lumber companies, wholesalers, retailers, etc., there were represented the Stock Growers' Association, and the Grain Growers' Association, the latter by Messrs. Maharg, Edwards, McPhail, Musselman and Mrs. McNaughton.

Wants Creditors Protected

There was a similar conference last year, and in various years running as far back as 1914. Some of those present declared that conditions are no worse than in 1914, and one representative of a creditor class stated that he wanted a conference called for the protection of creditors, adding that they in turn were debtors, some of them actually in the hands of their creditors. In this lies much of the difficulty. Nearly all western creditors—and especially is this true of the big implement companies—are in turn heavily in debt, and generally to eastern creditors who are too far removed to be greatly influenced by such a conference.

Government's Request Means Stop

The premier reviewed the action of Alberta in declaring a moratorium over about one-third of the province, and recited some of the difficulties and abuses revealed under it. Referring to the work of Edward Oliver, the debt adjustment commissioner, the premier reiterated his recent announcement of the government's decision to extend the work of the department by appointing representatives in local centres. "I want you to understand," he said, "that when the commissioner says, 'Don't proceed with this sale,' or 'Don't go on with this foreclosure' it means 'stop.' You will still have the right of appeal to the government, but the government will expect you to suspend proceedings pending such appeal." This is a branch of the public service of which more should avail themselves.

Resolutions Not Enough

It was scarcely possible that anything very definite should result from such a conference. The problem is not one that can be solved by passing a resolution or appointing a committee, but certainly it was made abundantly clear that the premier does not intend to let go unchecked the unreasoned competition of creditors to get all they can irrespective of what becomes of farmers or other creditors. In a general way the result of the conference will be of undoubted value, though it may not be conspicuously evident in individual cases.

MANITOBA

The U.F.M. University Course

Enrollment of students for the U.F.M. University Short Course for Rural Leadership has begun. It is hoped that a sufficient number may be enrolled within the next few weeks to warrant the association in seeking again the co-operation of the University and the Agricultural College.

The purpose of this paragraph is to urge two things: 1, That any young people—or older people—who may be thinking of it should reach their decision as soon as possible, and if it is found that they expect to be in a position to take the course they should forward their names to the Central office. 2, That local boards, district workers and others interested should do their utmost to interest and enlist young people for this course, and notify the office. The opportunity is too big to pass by. We have the opportunity of choosing the lecturer and the course he will present. It is up to us to get the kind of work done that will best serve the cause of the rural people. The only charge is a two-dollar registration fee. Let us get to work early and get back to sixty or more as we were in 1921. Report to Central on all who have decided to take the course.

Act on Grain Growers' Suggestion

Separator Attachment for Recleaning Grain to be Tried Out by Provincial Department of Agriculture in Manitoba at early date

MANITOBA farmers and threshermen will have an opportunity to see the work done by the much discussed cylinder grain recleaner during the first week in October. The test will be held on the Agricultural College farm, on some weedy loads of sheaves, which have been purchased by Prof. Harrison for the occasion. This machine was used for the first time in Minnesota in 1921, and handled 15,000 bushels during that threshing season. Some of the grain threshed ran as high as 38 per cent. weed seeds and was cleaned to within one per cent. Results like this justify the belief that this recleaner will be a very big factor in solving the weed problem, and in enabling the farmers to retain screenings for use on the farm instead of paying freight on them to Fort William, at which point they are practically a total loss.

Ten of these recleaners were made this year for the inventors, the U.S. Dept. of Grain Cleaning Investigations. They were distributed to as many threshermen in the hard wheat belt from Minnesota to Montana. F. J. Collyer, who inspected the work of one of these operating on the outfit of Jalmer Herre, near Crookston, Minnesota, has brought back a very favorable report.

The farm on which the recleaner was operating was one of the dirtiest that could be found. The device was fitted on

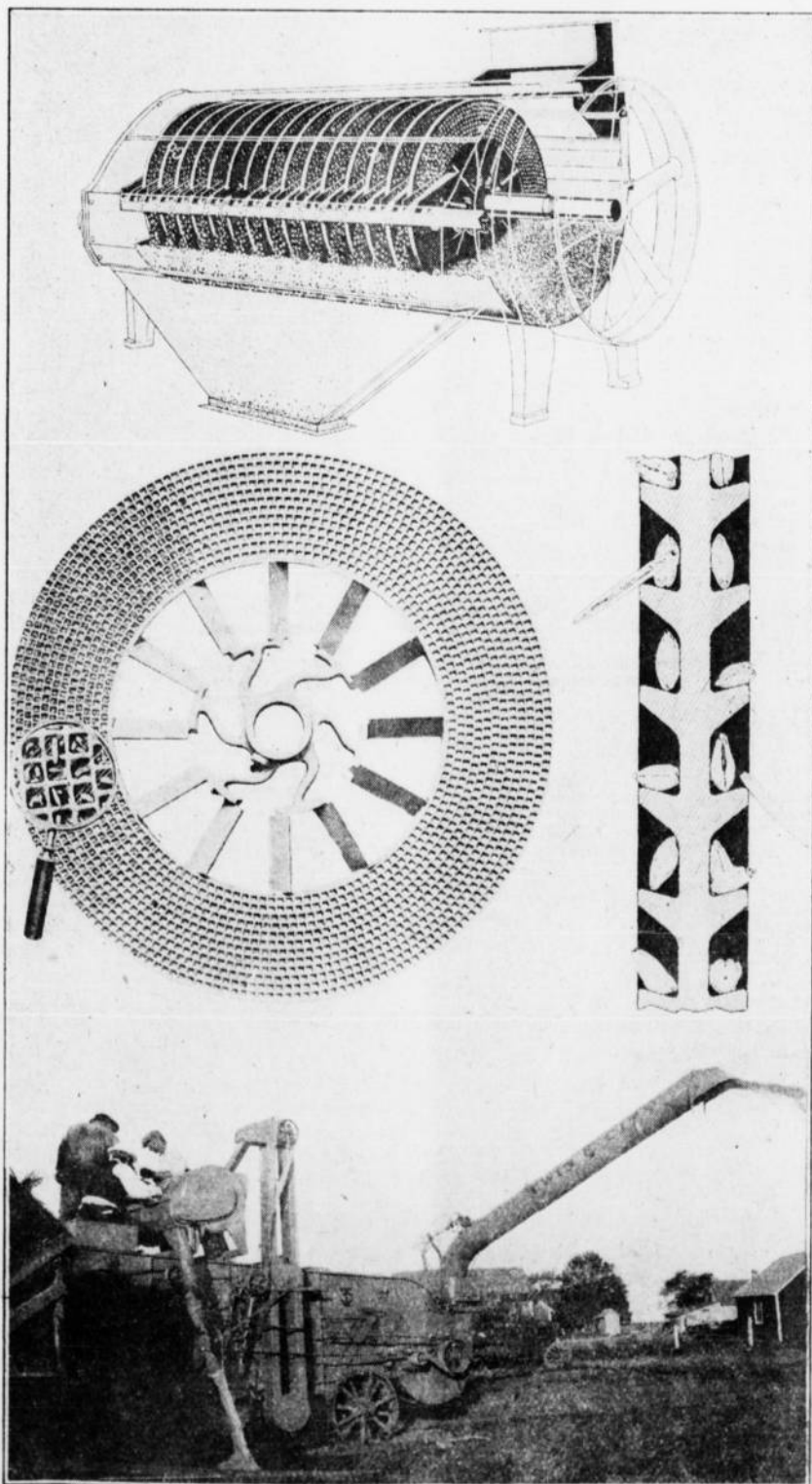
the deck of a Red River Special 44-64 separator, to which four men were continuously pitching. The recleaner was able to handle the output as fast as it came from the machine, making three separations, clean grain, large seeds and small seeds. Only once or twice during the season, said Mr. Herre, had they stopped on account of the recleaner, in every case because the volume of wild oats was too great for the opening through which they had to pass.

Principle of Invention

The principle of the machine is that of 28 large diameter discs, 24 inches apart, revolving slowly through a moving stream of grain. Each disc has a cupped surface. On the first eight the cups are small, and the revolving discs pick out only the finer weed seeds, in size from wild buckwheat down. The next twenty discs are cupped to take out wheat. The remainder is large seeds, mostly wild oats. R. H. Black, the chief of the Bureau which invented the machine, states that it requires practically no attention from the separator man. One visit every half hour to effect adjustments is all that is necessary.

The idea was borrowed from machinery used in flour mills to make the final separation. In fact the machine now in use is very expensively built. Most of the metal parts are aluminum, chains

Continued on Page 13



Above: Working plan of the disc recleaner.
Centre: Plan and cross-sectional views of disc used in recleaner.
Lower: Recleaner mounted on grain separator.



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Winter Rye Results to Date

By C. H. Goulden, Lecturer in Field Husbandry,
University of Saskatchewan

THE Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan has been conducting field experiments with winter rye for some years. In 1920 a definite plan for carrying on experiments with this crop was laid out and there are now two years' results from this work on which to report. This period of time has not been long enough to enable us to obtain results which are absolutely conclusive, but we will endeavor to interpret them as well as possible, taking into consideration such factors as seasonal and soil conditions. We trust these results will prove of interest even though not conclusive.

The past two seasons have been quite favorable for the production of winter rye at Saskatoon. Both seasons have been marked by an abundance of moisture in the fall which enabled the rye to make a good growth before winter set in, and also by copious rains in the spring of the year which provided the crop with sufficient moisture to practically complete its development without further precipitation during the summer. The season of 1922 was very dry and hot, particularly towards the end of the winter rye season. As a result, the rye did not fill as well as it did in the previous season, and consequently the yields were not as high.

In these tests the winter rye is always sown on fallow ground.

Rate of Seeding

For the rate of seeding tests the variety, Dakold, Sask. 295, which we believe to be the best for our conditions is used. The sowing is done on or about September 1. In 1921, one bushel per acre gave the best results, 49.3 bushels per acre, although one half bushel did surprisingly well, producing 46.1 bushels per acre. The one and one-half bushel rate yielded the same as one bushel, 49.3. In 1922, the two-bushel rate gave the highest yield, 36.9 bushels. One bushel gave a yield of 34.8, and the intermediate rates between one bushel and two bushels gave practically the same yield. During the present season the rye did not stool out as much as usual. This favored the heavier seeding. We believe this accounts for the high yield of the two-bushel plot. The thicker seedings with only a few stools per plant had an advantage this season which is doubtless an exception to the general rule.

Date of Seeding

The variety, Dakold, Sask. 295, is also used in these tests. The results from the 1921 tests strongly favored the September 1 seeding. This year the results are very similar, but slightly favor the August 15 seeding. These results are tabulated below:

| Date Sown | Yields in Bushels per Acre |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| August 1, 1921..... | 31.8 |
| August 15, 1921..... | 37.9 |
| September 1, 1921..... | 35.4 |
| September 15, 1921..... | 30.2 |
| October 1, 1921..... | 10.6 |
| October 15, 1921..... | 10.9 |

Obviously the best time to seed is any time during the latter half of August, but practically any time between August 1 and September 15, is satisfactory if moisture conditions are right so that the grain will get a good

start before winter sets in. The October seedings are typical of what may be expected if the rye does not have a chance to make a good growth in the fall.

Method of Seeding

The purpose of this experiment was to compare a new Lister drill attachment developed at the Kansas Agricultural College, for seeding winter grain with the ordinary drill. The Lister drill sows the grain in furrows about five inches deep and twelve inches apart. In 1921 the ordinary method gave a yield of 50.1 bushels per acre, and the Lister drill method 45.4 bushels per acre. This year the results were very similar, the Lister drill giving a yield of 38.9 bushels per acre and the ordinary drill 41.1 bushels. In both seasons there was no soil drifting and the winters were very favorable for bringing through winter grain so that no advantage could be expected from sowing with the furrow drill.

Variety Tests

In 1921, the Dakold, Sask. 295 variety, formerly North Dakota 959, was out-yielded by two varieties, namely Dean and Advance, which were introduced from the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings. In this year's tests Dakold yielded two bushels per acre more than the Advance, while the other varieties yielded about the same or slightly less than the latter. Rosen rye winter killed about 25 per cent. in 1921, and 40 per cent. in 1922. This winter killing usually lowers the yield considerably as is evident from the 1921 yields as given in the following table. In the present season, however, the Rosen yielded almost as well as the winter hardy varieties. This was probably due to peculiar seasonal conditions. The hot dry weather forced most of the rye to maturity before the heads could fill properly, and the rains did not come until the crop was ready to harvest. The Rosen rye with a very thin stand was still green when the rains came and was thus able to take advantage of the additional moisture to complete its development. In spite of good yields that are produced by this variety from time to time we do not consider that it is a safe variety to grow in any part of Saskatchewan.

Winter Rye Variety Test Results

Unless otherwise specified, results are the average for 1921 and 1922.

| Variety | No. of days to mature | Survival | | Height in Inches | Straw lbs. per acres |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | In May | per cent. | | |
| Dakold | 327 | 97 | 44 | 3810 | |
| Saskatchewan | 327 | 97 | 47 | 3870 | |
| Farin | 327 | 96 | 46 | 3690 | |
| Wisconsin | 1219 | 327 | 88 | 46 | 3080 |
| Swedish | 327 | 90 | 48 | 3530 | |
| Advance | 327 | 96 | 46 | 3690 | |
| Dean | 327 | 94 | 48 | 4070 | |
| Rosen | 338 | 68 | 47 | 2900 | |
| | Grain bus. per acre | Grain bus. per acre | Avg. yield | Wght per bus. | |
| | 1921 | 1922 | | | |
| Dakold | 52.5 | 38.9 | 45.7 | 57.8 | |
| Saskatchewan | 52.5 | 36.1 | 44.3 | 57.8 | |
| Farin | 46.1 | 36.1 | 41.1 | 57.6 | |
| Wisconsin | 1219 | 47.1 | 36.4 | 41.8 | 57.6 |
| Swedish | 50.4 | 34.0 | 42.4 | 58.4 | |
| Advance | 57.8 | 36.8 | 47.2 | 57.2 | |
| Dean | 57.9 | 33.9 | 45.9 | 56.9 | |
| Rosen | 35.4 | 33.9 | 34.7 | 56.6 | |

Utilizing Fall Rains

By Percy H. Wright

IN Western Canada the annual gift of moisture is small, but here it probably has a higher efficiency in production of dry matter per pound than in any other country. This is due to two factors, the rich soil-solution and the long season in which the land is locked by frost and evaporation is at a minimum. But even here growth takes place on the same principles as in other countries, that is, by the spending or dissipation of moisture. No growth can take place without moisture, and the years with the most moisture

are the years with the best growth.

But nature's bounty in giving us a high efficiency does not prevent us from seeking a higher efficiency still. It is efficient only in comparison with other countries; absolutely, it is almost unbelievably wasteful. The main cause of waste is the coming of rains at the wrong time. Rains cannot be counted upon to fall at any stated stage of the crop from year to year.

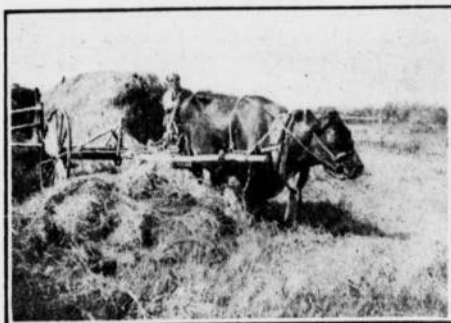
The right type of climate for grain, as discussed in a previous article, is a cool, moist June and July, and a warm,

dry August. Rains in May interfere with seeding, and rains in September and August interfere with harvesting and threshing. However, both add to the crop, though with much less efficiency than rains in the proper season. If rain in the proper season is lacking, they are valuable.

A Classification of Seasons

The right type of season, which I have defined, happens rarely in certain parts of the West; let us consider how we may use the other types of season. Taking July 15 as the middle of the season, and considering all before that spring and all after that autumn, we find four main types of season:

- Type No. 1, spring moist, autumn dry.
- Type No. 2, spring moist, autumn moist.
- Type No. 3, spring dry, autumn moist.
- Type No. 4, spring dry, autumn dry.



With the help of a willow this muley ox can bunch hay as well as a horse.

1912 was type No. 3, with the autumn rains early enough to cause a troublesome second growth.

1913 was type No. 1, but the spring rains were rather late, not too late, however, for any but the very earliest crops.

1914 was type No. 3. Its crop was light, but its autumn rains helped to make the big crop of the following year.

1915 was a perfect example of type No. 1, further increased by the precipitation of the fall of the preceding year.

1916 was type No. 2, the first we have noted. A splendid promise in the spring was damaged by the continuation of a moisture-laden air, with its propensity to rust.

1917 was nearest type No. 4, but the rains of the fall before gave it some of the features of type No. 1.

1918, disastrously perfect example of No. 4.

1919, perfect example of type No. 3.

1920, really No. 3, but, as in 1917, rains of fall of preceding year gave some of the distinctive features of type No. 1.

1921, rather like No. 3, but some rain in spring.

1922, dry spring, autumn yet to be revealed.

Now, of the four types, No. 1 offers no problem. It is suited to the ordinary grains, and whenever it occurs, there will be a large acreage seeded by the methods which take advantage of it.

Type No. 4, must be an off year to all farmers of the plains except the irrigator. There is nothing we can do to raise crops without moisture. A very little moisture is present any year, and sweet clover will probably use it to best advantage.

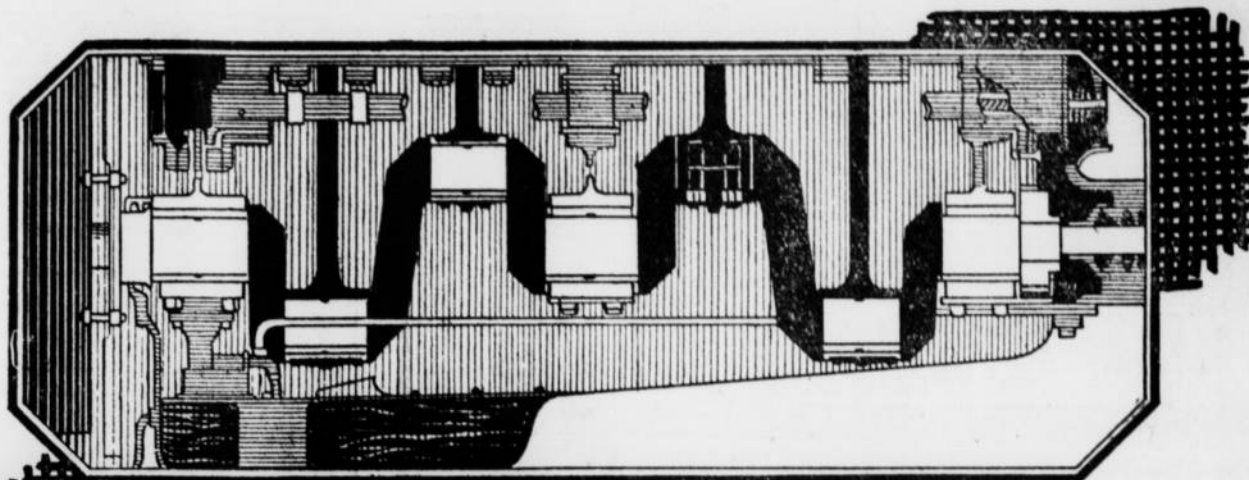
The problem of type No. 2 is concerned with the conservation of crops rather than with their production, and as that subject is not the subject of this article, we will leave it. The areas in which the moisture problem is keenest are least often troubled with frost and rust.

Type No. 3 is our real problem. The methods of attack depend partly upon the amount of rain in the preceding year. How can we best utilize those rains which fall any time after July 15 or 20, after the crop has been more or less dwarfed by the dry spring, now relieved at various stages of ability or inability to recover, or not at all until cutting is completed?

Evidently it is best to use fall rains that season if possible, not only because of the loss by evaporation during the long storage period, but also because the returns do not come in until just one year later.

Frequency of Various Types

It is absolutely necessary that we solve the problem of type No. 3 as



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evidently the types will come around in the future much as they have in the past. During the past nine years we have had two of type No. 1, two of type No. 2, one of type No. 4, and four of type No. 3. This is from my remembrance of the season in central north-western Saskatchewan. From this I conclude that type No. 3 is our most frequent type.

But types Nos. 3 and 4 were not so frequent in the olden days. I have examined the records of the precipitation at Winnipeg, and from that date to 1917, classified only six as type No. 3, and not a single instance as type No. 4. All the others were types Nos. 1 and 2, type No. 1 being about twice as frequent as type No. 2. Of course it has long been known that the western portions of the prairie area, are both more irregular and drier than in the eastern portion. At Battleford, in the years from 1891 to 1917, my classification places sixteen in type 1, five in type 2, four in type 3, and two in type 4. This record, while not nearly as good as that of Winnipeg, is much better than that of the last few years in most of western Saskatchewan.

Late Crops

To take advantage of tardy rains, all late wheats are preferable so long as there is no danger of frost. Red Fife and Kubanka will always have this advantage over Marquis and Red Bobs. Kubanka, especially, will have the advantage, for with it there is not the same danger of rust, though more of lodging, if a season of type No. 2 should occur.

Some plants seem to be dwarfed, injured constitutionally, by a short setback, while others merely wait, and when a change of weather occurs, go on unchecked. In the southwest of the United States, where it is warm enough to grow tropical plants, the drought problem has been attacked from this angle. Sorghum, the plant introduced, has this power more than any other, being much superior in this respect to corn, which is itself one of the most economical of plants in the use of water.

We cannot grow such plants here, but we can look for the same tendency in the plants we have. Sunflowers seem to possess this power in considerable degree. Potatoes and corn will both benefit by rains falling in any time in August, but sunflowers will withstand the frost until September 15 or later, and be in a position to spring into renewed life if a rain falls before that time. If not too advanced, they will, like turnips and other root crops, make some of their best growth in the cool of the autumn.

Fall Cultivation

To our misfortune, the grain crops are rather the opposite. Wheat does not recover from setbacks as well as might be, and barley is even worse than wheat. Oats are a little better, but on the other hand, because of their higher water requirement in hot weather, they suffer even more severely if relief does not come. Also fall rains make their ripening uneven. Any grain, sown in rows, will come through a dry spell with less hastening and dwarfing than grain in full stand, and will be able to take advantage of late rains after other grains have ripened up a disastrously small crop. In addition, if they can now be cultivated, the recently received moisture will be conserved as in summerfallow, whereas the solid grain land will lose much of it by cracks and late weeds, both before and after harvest; for once harvest has commenced there is generally too great a rush of necessary work to allow any time off for cultivation of the stubble.

However, if time can be spared, this is the very thing which is needed to conserve the recently fallen moisture which the maturing grain crop has failed to use. It is, indeed, the only method of saving that moisture. While plowing wastes moisture by turning up the moist soil and turning the dry soil down, cultivation saves it. Late spring plowing is particularly lacking in moisture resources.

After the moisture has been brought through the fall and winter safely, the problem is to use it in the spring as quickly as possible. If this season, also, is going to be dry, the earlier the grain the better. But early spring-sown

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grains do not come near the earliness and efficiency of fall-sown grains, either rye or wheat. Farmers on light lands, who a few years ago felt compelled to turn to rye, have harvested a fairly satisfactory crop this year, while their usually more fortunate neighbors on heavy lands have had to be content with a very light crop of wheat.

Prof. Manley Champlin, Saskatoon, recently stated that one inch of water, used with perfect efficiency, should produce five bushels of wheat, so that in a year of 13 inches, the normal in western Saskatchewan, we should receive 65 bushels.

This illustrates very strikingly the unbelievable loss of moisture to which I referred. It seems to tell us that what we need is not so much more rain as better use of the rain we have.

Of all the losses, the greatest is the loss of spring and midsummer rains that fall on summerfallow, which have to be stored one whole year. And the next greatest loss is the loss of fall rains. It would seem, therefore, that every farmer should be urged to make some provision to utilize the late moisture. Either of the two ways, to have unripened grains and forage crops to use it that year, or to have fall-sown grain to use it early the next spring or both methods in combination. Whatever method may be adopted in the end, one thing is certain, some method must be found. The keynote of any new system will evidently be diversity.

Act on Grain Growers' Suggestion

Continued from Page 9

run in oil, and other expensive mill features have apparently been retained. The cost of the one to be shown at St. Vital is in the neighborhood of \$1,500, but it is stated that cheaper materials and rough finish would bring the price of the recleaner down to \$350 if manufactured commercially.

The day on which Mr. Collyer inspected the cleaner was not a very favorable one. It was cold with a high wind, and the separator was not setting level. The belt driving the recleaner was laced too tightly, necessarily so because there was a tendency for it to slip, a fault caused by the use of a 2½ pulley face, too small for the purpose. Mr. Black estimates that 2½ extra horsepower is required to drive the recleaner.

Samples of work done on the day of the visit show that practically all the weed seeds were removed with the exception of great ragweed, called King-head in the Upper Red River Valley. This is the same size and shape as wheat, and its entire removal can be obtained only by gravity. A large percentage even of this weed was however removed. Great Ragweed is only a menace in the flat country of the Red River Valley subject to flooding.

Government Asked to Investigate

The question of removing dockage on the farm is a very important one in Western Canada. In a Guide article of March 22, it was estimated that the loss to farmers on account of freight paid on screenings shipped to the lake front was \$350,000 for one year. The U.G.G. Ltd., have taken a great interest in the subject on account of the loss which they, like all other companies operating terminal elevators, sustain. Last year C. Rice-Jones, took the matter up at the shareholders' meeting in December and again at the U.F.M. convention in January. At a special meeting of all threshermen attending the latter convention, a committee was chosen consisting of Ben Richardson, Portage; B. H. Sprung, Kaleida, and F. J. Collyer, Welwyn. This committee, financed by the U.G.G., met several times during February and made a thorough canvass of the situation.

Among other recommendations the committee in February asked the then minister of agriculture, Hon. G. J. H. Malcolm, to obtain one of these recleaners for thorough trial in Manitoba this fall. Mr. Malcolm left office shortly after and the idea of a 1922 demonstration in Manitoba was given up. The energy shown by Hon. Mr. Cameron's department in securing the machine for demonstration is a favorable sign.

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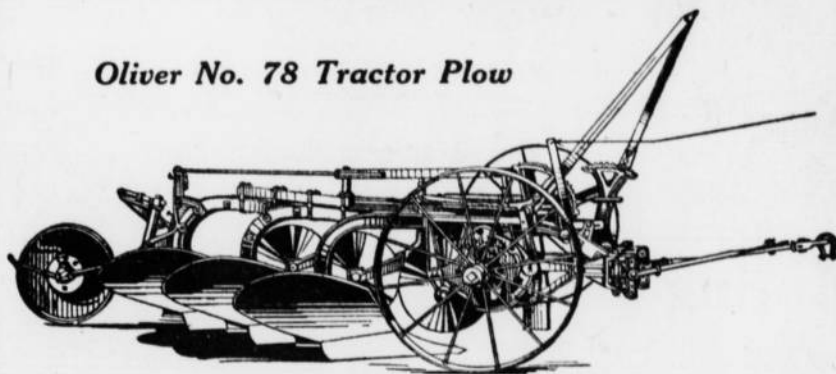
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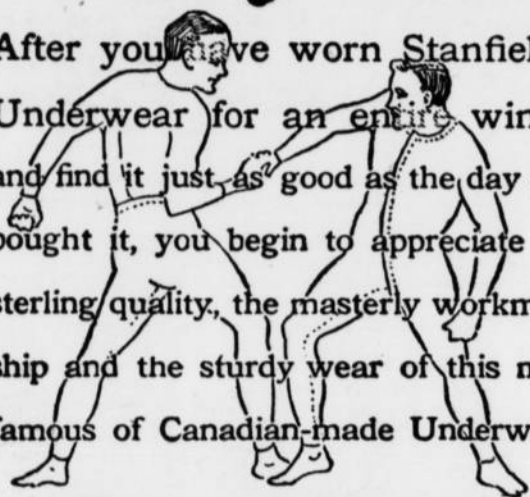
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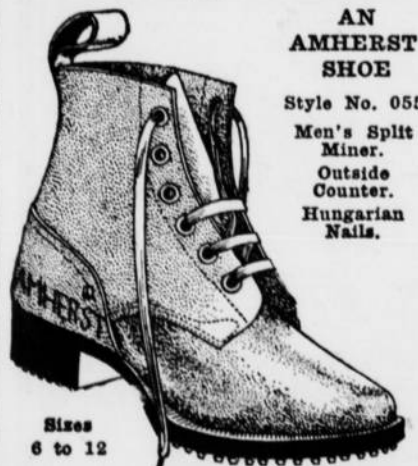
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Ship your Hides where you will get the most money and best treatment. I am today paying from 8c to 10c per lb. for Salted Cattle Hides.

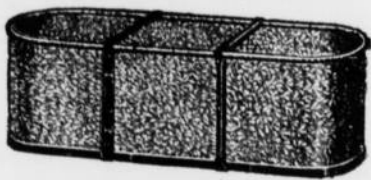
TANNING

I get you quick and good service in Tanning Hides for Harness Leather, Lace Leather, Rawhide and Robes. Prices and work guaranteed.

FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MAN.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

"QUALITY—SERVICE"



The "RED BOTTOM" line of
Troughs and Tanks
for
Drinking - Cooling - Storage
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Round End, Plain Round, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Water Supply Tanks. Made from heavy Galvanized Iron.

Economically Priced

Write for

Illustrated Price List 71

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited

Manufacturers - Winnipeg

814W

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

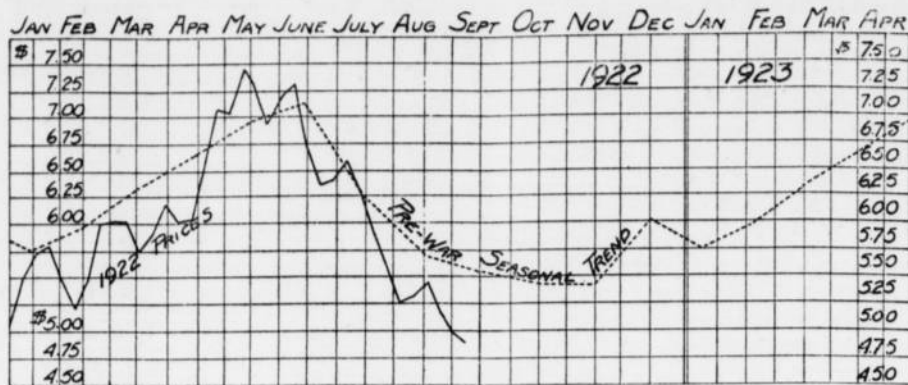
will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. E. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Order filled first mail. Price low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

MANITOWA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS
421 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG



Will cattle prices for the next six months follow the normal seasonal course? Discussed in the accompanying article.

Stockyard Signs

Winter Feeding Outlook Good—Prices Higher Than Last Year in Spite of Heavier Run—Half Finished Cattle Sold Only at Great Sacrifice

"IS this going to be a profitable winter in which to feed steers?" is a question which is being freely asked. The disaster which overtook cattle feeders two years ago scared so many out of cattle feeding that less than half the usual number of animals went back from the stockyards to farms for a refill in 1921. At that time everything looked black in the cattle industry. Prices were at almost unprecedented low levels, and there was not a bright ray on the whole horizon. Even the prophets were silenced.

It so happened that it turned out to be a remarkably good year. The man who had courage to buy cattle when feeders were a drug on the market at three cents in October, and brought them back in April or May for six cents had a chance to feel that cheerful glow which is born of a pocketful of coin. Lots of them are willing to try it this year. In the three weeks following August 15, 1922, the very large number of 14,434 feeder cattle were taken out of the St. Boniface market, as against 2,560 in the corresponding weeks last year. Somewhat the same thing is going on at the other markets.

There are several factors which would warrant the cattle man in believing that his business is on a more certain footing than at any time since the advent of abnormally high prices. The steep drop in prices since the fifteen-cent cattle of June, 1920, has been definitely arrested. During the 28 days ending September 8, 1922, prices on killing cattle at Winnipeg averaged 10.6 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period last year, in spite of receipts which were 146 per cent. higher.

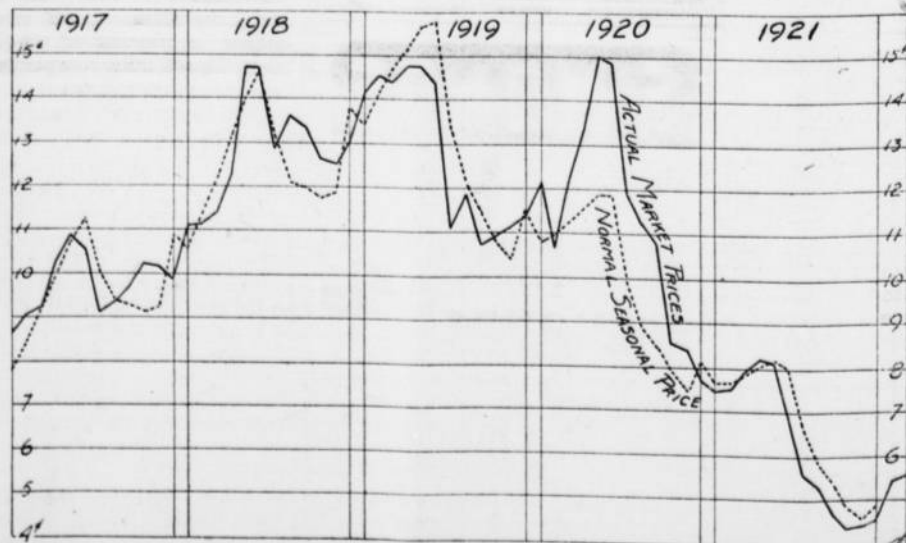
Business is definitely recovering. American commodity prices turned the corner fourteen months ago. Canadian business cycles usually lag six months behind them. In this case they have run true to form, and the department of Labor price index shows that in Canada too, prosperity, as measured by price levels, is returning. A sentiment against meat as an expensive luxury has been created by interested advertisers, with the result that beef consumption fell

off considerably in the hard times from which we are just emerging. A betterment of the position with regard to unemployment, which ought to be well marked by next spring, will be a powerful stimulant to cattle prices, for it is to the man with the dinner pail that the cattle raiser must look.

Last year at this time we were suffering from the first effects of the Fordney tariff. The heavy movement of cattle southward was cut off overnight. The margin between American and Canadian prices rapidly widened until now it has become so great that large shipments are going south in spite of the thirty per cent. duty. It entails a cruel tax on Canadian producers and American consumers, but it shows the futility of anything short of an embargo in keeping cattle out of a country where all prices are artificially propped by a tariff wall, and where the natural advantages for cattle raising are inferior to ours.

The bill now before the American Congress calls for 1½c and 2c per pound instead of the 30 per cent. ad valorem schedule in the Fordney Tariff. As long as our cattle prices range below 5 to 6-2-3c, that is to say, on present fall prices, the new tariff represents an increase. When cattle go over those prices, that is to say on a basis of last spring's prices or what is confidently expected next April or May, the McCumber tariff will be lower than the one now in force. In other words, the new tariff will act to further depress fall prices on all cattle, particularly on feeders, and to further elevate spring prices on finished cattle. The McCumber tariff will directly promote winter feeding of cattle, an activity which we are spending money to encourage.

As time passes the value of the overseas export trade can be more accurately measured. Figures given elsewhere in this issue show that since the re-establishment of the Canadian live cattle export trade, British prices have dropped to the level nearly equal to the Canadian home price plus expenses. Embargo or no embargo, the British market will afford a useful but limited outlet for Canadian cattle, profitable if it is not



The cattle feeder is perplexed by the conflicting fall and spring experience of the last few years. Heavy fall runs did not depress prices in every case. In 1921 finished cattle were worth practically no more per pound in the spring than when they were put in as feeders. In this graph the actual market price is compared with the secular trend corrected seasonally. The irregularities noted are normal accompaniments of period of sharp inflation and deflation.

overdone, but disastrous to every one participating if it is overcrowded during the four months of heavy run.

The effect of the embargo will be merely to widen the classification of animals which can be profitably exported, but it will not solve the problem of disposing of the animals which we class as feeders, nor will it absorb the weight of beef unseasonably dumped. The following letter to the U.G.G. Ltd., from their British agents summarizes the best opinion in England on this latter point.

All Exporters Look to Britain

"I note what you say about fairly heavy runs in the fall, and it does seem a pity that they all have to come together at that time, because there is not the slightest doubt in the world that if they come in heavy numbers our market is bound to go much lower. That does not altogether arise out of the numbers that may come from your side, but more from the fact that the shipments of South American, Australian and New Zealand beef, mutton and by-products, are very heavy, and my advice is that they will continue to be heavy; these also are augmented from time to time by surplus stuff coming from Denmark, Holland, and even further abroad, most of which would in ordinary courses have gone through continental markets, and along with a fair percentage of the frozen stuff; but owing to the chaotic conditions of their exchanges, this is the only country that can find real money, and the consequence is that this market is flooded and will continue to be flooded. This you will easily realize when I tell you that these commodities are all selling at pre-war prices, so you can see how easily they will be able to knock fresh meat when they get a surplus.

I am advised that owing to political troubles in Ireland, and the disorganization of their transportation systems, less than the usual number of Irish cattle have come forward, especially those large grazing districts in the south, where the trouble is acute, only a few of their cattle have been forwarded. These same advices state that their grass is exceptionally good. This will

mean larger numbers of prime-conditioned Irish cattle to come forward later."

Fig. 1 shows the course of prices for the current year. On the same chart is plotted the normal seasonal course of prices. In order to eliminate the unusual influences which determined prices during and subsequent to the war, the average for six years 1909-14, corrected to 1922 price levels is used as a basis of comparison. In view of the price-making factors above enumerated, it is reasonable to expect that the normal cycle of prices will be followed, and that the man with some feed on his hands will be perfectly justified in putting it into cattle. A chart like No. 1, with the monthly ratio adjusted to this year's price levels, is probably a safer guide in predicting prices than a comparison of fall and spring prices for the past few years. A study of prices since 1917 is apt to confuse. Fall prices were not depressed during the period of inflation as much as the volume of trade warranted. During the period of deflation spring prices departed from the rule.

Hold Half-fat Cattle

A survey of the facts not only inclines to the belief that this is going to be a good year to feed cattle over winter, but that it is a poor time to sell anything but finished cattle. The market is low now, but it will be lower in a month and continue low till Xmas time. The Dominion government estimates a tremendous growth in the cattle population of the prairie provinces in the last two years, and as there is a large area of feed shortage, the run will be heavy. It is quite possible that the October market will be as demoralized as it was last year. To sell half-warmed cattle on such a market is most inadvisable.

Where growth has been heavy and stubble fields make good picking it seems advisable to lay in feeders early. They may be a little cheaper later in the fall, but they can be purchased low enough now and any difference arising by delay is offset by the gains the steers will make off the stubble before snow flies.

Novel Lamb Show and Sale

The Dominion Livestock Branch Co-operating with the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association Hold Successful Show at which 815 Lambs Pass Under Hands of Judge

THE first exclusive sheep fair and sale ever held in the prairie provinces was staged at Arborg, Man., September 8. It marked the culmination of the work done by the Dominion branch in promoting the sheep industry in that locality. While the fair came very close to being an unqualified success and is worthy of mention on that account, the larger plan of which it is a part is an interesting sample of effective government development of resources.

In 1915, the livestock branch established sheep breeding associations at Vidor, Framnes, Arborg, Bifrost and Geyser, all within a radius of a dozen miles of the central shipping point. Pure-bred rams were placed among the members on loan according to the provisions of the well-known scheme. As these rams lost their usefulness by reason of the maturity of their own daughters, they were passed round from one association to another. The livestock branch supervised developments, sending men into the district to dock, castrate and dip. This past year 600 lambs were docked and castrated, and 2,200 sheep altogether were dipped.

The Arborg district is low and badly in need of drainage, and on that account is not a natural sheep breeding area. However the bushy nature of the country makes improvement of farms slow, and settlers are in need of just such lines of work to guarantee a sure annual income. Due to the demonstration of the profitability of sheep raising afforded by this promotion work the sheep population exceeds that of any other municipality in Manitoba with the exception of Dufferin.

Co-operative Shipment Failed

In 1921, W. E. Watson, in charge of the sheep branch work in Manitoba made arrangements to ship the lamb

crop co-operatively, because it was apparent that growers were not getting full value for their animals. Just previous to the shipping date, interested drovers came into the district and picked up two car loads of the cream of the lambs. There was nothing left to make co-operative shipping worth while. Mr. Watson determined not to let outsiders upset his plans this year so accordingly when this show and sale were arranged early in the year, every man entering into the scheme was required to sign a contract binding him not to sell his stock until after the show.

The Dominion livestock branch put up \$300 in prize money to which was added \$200 donated by individuals, and companies in the trade. Cups and prizes of pure-bred breeding ewes were also contributed by W. I. Smale and John Strachan. Every prize was keenly contested, as 815 lambs were shown. The market classes were judged by Thos. Reavey, of Gordon, Ironsides and Fares. After the judging, the sheep were auctioned by R. J. Speers. The best breeding ewe lambs were returned to their owners' farms, while 650 were sold, one car load each to Swift & Co., Union Packing Co., and Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, and two car loads to local drovers. All the Winnipeg packers suspended operations on the local yards, sending their whole sheep buying force to Arborg, so that the 600 arriving from the West had to be held over for sale the following day.

The only feature of the enterprise which could have been bettered was the weather. After a torrent which lasted throughout the whole of the previous night, farmers had to drive or cart their lambs for distances up to twelve miles. The grounds were a quagmire.

Continued on Page 21

PIPE or PIPELESS HECLA MELLOWAIR FURNACE

Let a HECLA furnace take the place of that unsatisfactory heating system — make your house a real home.

Send this Coupon for Free Facts TO-NIGHT!

CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace.

Name..... Address.....



There is no more excuse for friction between wheels than there is for friction between neighbors. Unnecessary friction must be banished. It can be by using Imperial Lubricants for your tractor and automobile, for your harvester, seeder and all other farm machines.

Properly lubricated, all of your farm machinery will last longer and will cost less to operate. Proper lubrication does away with unnecessary farm machinery troubles, worries and repair bills. It is important that you use the right Imperial Lubricant for each purpose. See the list below.

IMPERIAL Lubricants FOR ALL FARM PURPOSES

IMPERIAL POLARINE OIL
IMPERIAL POLARINE MEDIUM OIL
IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY OIL

For gasoline-burning engines—automobiles and trucks.

IMPERIAL POLARINE SPECIAL HEAVY OIL
For kerosene-burning stationary engines and tractors.

IMPERIAL POLARINE EXTRA HEAVY OIL
For motors requiring an unusually heavy oil.

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
For open bearings of separators, binders, etc.

IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
For steam cylinder lubrication—tractors and stationary engines

IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL
For stationary or portable engines, kerosene or gasoline.

IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
For grease cup lubrication—clean, solidified oils.

The Imperial Charts of Recommendations show exactly what grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils will give the best results with your type of truck, tractor or automobile. Further information will be gladly supplied by the Imperial Oil man—an expert on lubrication.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company

Canadian Capital

Canadian Workmen

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

The big volume of grain handled by the Company is a great advantage to shippers.

Exporters will often pay better prices to get a large quantity of high grade grain to fill a boat: We handle so much grain that on such occasions we make especially good sales.

We handle so much grain of the lower grades that we know at every moment just where each grade and each car can be sold to best advantage.

And our volume enables us to provide an organization with experts at every point to guard your interests.

FOR SAFETY AND SATISFACTION SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED



To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, **GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.**

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds **AS EARLY**

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form, carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

The Dairy Farmer

Good stock is essential to the dairy farmer's success. The better his stock the richer the milk in butter fat, and the more butter fat, the better are the returns in dollars.

If you want to improve your dairy stock, consult our local manager about financing your enterprise.

261

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

216 Branches—105 Branches in Western Canada.



FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST

Other Things Being Equal

It is good policy on your part to patronize a home institution. If you can purchase goods or insurance at home just as cheaply as you can buy them elsewhere, it is foolish to send your

money out of your own country or to the East.

Before you purchase your next life assurance policy investigate the Northwestern policies and service. You will be surprised to learn that you can get better policies and better service at lower cost right here at home—make us prove it.

215

The NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE
H. R. S. McCABE MGR-DIR. **COMPANY** F. O. MABER SEC-TREAS
NORTHWESTERN BLDG. 166 DONALD ST., WINNIPEG CAN.

Cost of Shipping Overseas

Through the kindness of a shipper who in April exported a car load of cattle to England, The Guide is able to give detailed expenses on an actual load. Since this shipment was made ocean rates have advanced from \$20 per animal to \$22.50. The scale of charges is otherwise unchanged, but shipments are not showing as profitable returns at the present time.

Gross Returns
19 cattle, weight 26,250 lbs.
£634 14s 1d \$2,844.07

Less Export Expenses
Freight and feed charges,
Winnipeg to Ocean
Port \$257.72
Feed and sundry charges
at Ocean Port 35.75
Feed and sundry charges
on voyage 118.87
Insurance, £4 19s 9d @
\$4.48 22.34
Ocean space 380.00
Commission handling in
England, £15 17s 4d @
\$4.48 71.08
Expenses incurred in
England, £51 17s 10d
@ \$4.48 232.48

Deduct export expenses \$1,118.24

Net returns \$1,725.83
Cost of cattle at Winnipeg 1,581.76

Profit \$ 144.07
Worked out on a basis per animal
and per 100 pounds live weight, the
following figures apply:

| | Shipping Weight Per 100 lbs. | Per Animal |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Gross returns on 19 cattle exported | \$10.834 | \$149.68 |
| Export expenses: | | |
| Freight and feed charges, Winnipeg to Ocean Port | .982 | 13.56 |
| Feed and sundry charges at Ocean Port | .136 | 1.88 |
| Feed and sundry charges on voyage | .453 | 6.26 |
| Insurance | .085 | 1.17 |
| Ocean space | 1.447 | 20.00 |
| Commission, handling in England | .271 | 3.74 |
| Expenses incurred in England | .886 | 12.24 |
| Total expenses | 4.260 | 58.85 |
| Net returns | 6.574 | 90.83 |
| Cost of cattle at Winnipeg | 6.026 | 83.25 |

Profit \$7.58
Average shipping weight 1382 lbs.
Average dressed weight 743 lbs.
Dressed percentage 53.7 per cent.
As the expenses incurred in England
seem to bulk a total surprisingly large,
they are given here in detail. The
cattle were slaughtered at Birkenhead
and shipped by rail to London, hence
charge for sheeting, etc. The animals
were sold dressed weight so that returns
for offals went to the shipper.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|
| Slaughtering | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Slaughterhouse | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Refrigerator | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Carting | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Sheeting | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Carrying | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Rail | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Cutting | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Customs dues | £43 | 15 | 11 |
| Tolls | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Lairage | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Straw | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Droving | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Sundry | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Receipts include the following returns:
19 Hides £44 0 10
19 Offals 19 0 0
19 Tripes 5 4 6
19 Rops 1 8 6
Fat 686 lbs. 6 8 7

£76 2 5

The Sleuth in the Hen House

Continued from Page 7

and 48 reserved. In the following seven days the culled birds laid two eggs, and those reserved laid 124 eggs. In both flocks the owner, a farmer's wife in each case, passed judgment on each bird, and in very few cases was the judgment astray.

In late August of this year in culling another farm flock of 100 birds, the writer handled each bird individually and decided as to whether it was laying or not. Not knowing this decision the owner handled each bird immediately afterward and not in a single instance in the whole flock did he fail to place a bird in the same category as the writer had placed her. Although some flocks are easier to cull than others, with a little practice almost anyone can do it with a fair degree of success.



Quaker Flour Makes Light Bread

NICE, light bread is easy to make when you use Quaker Flour. The reason is that the wheat from which it is made contains, in addition to the other nourishing constituents, a higher percentage of gluten.

It is the gluten in flour that gives the dough the power to rise when the yeast or baking powder expands it. Gluten is also a valuable body-building food that is necessary to make strong, healthy bodies.

Quaker Flour will simplify your baking, improve its appearance, and make it easy to digest. Look for the Quaker on the sack next time you buy flour.

QUAKER MILLS
SASKATOON AND PETERBOROUGH
Also Makers of Quaker Oats, Tillson's Aluminum Oats,
Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat, etc.

W205



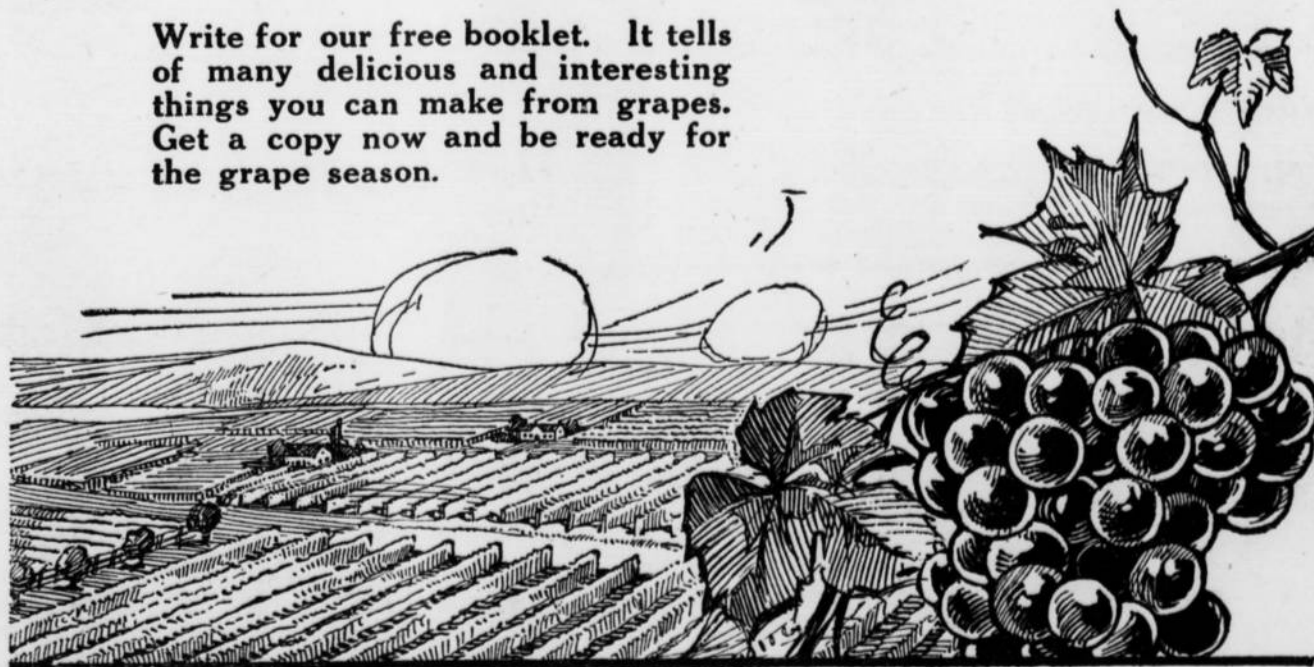
Grapes From the Garden of Canada Ready at Your Dealers

Grapes from the Niagara Peninsula, famed for their flavor, are ready. The quality of the crop is finer than for several seasons past. The early blue varieties now on the market are fine for jelly or jam.

Order from your grocer or fruit dealer. Prices are reasonable, so you can afford to have all the grapes you want. Look for the stamp of the Niagara District Growers on the baskets. It stands for grapes of better quality, carefully graded and packed.

NIAGARA DISTRICT GRAPE GROWERS LIMITED
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Write for our free booklet. It tells of many delicious and interesting things you can make from grapes. Get a copy now and be ready for the grape season.



The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.



Cuticura Talcum Is So Refreshing

A few grains of this exquisitely scented powder dusted on the skin soothes and cools, and overcomes heavy perspiration. It is an ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder and takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Children's Rights

Every child has a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

A care-free childhood is the right of every boy and girl born into the world. Little children bring more to us than we bring to them. They put us in their debt. Guard their happiness by means of life insurance.

Write for our booklet, "Mutual Life Ideals." It will help you.

The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 144

DRESSMAKING MADE EASY

Wonderful new method. You can now learn, right at home in spare time, to make distinctive, becoming clothes for yourself and others for just the cost of materials—prepare for a position or have a shop of your own and earn \$25 to \$40 weekly. Thousands have learned. Pictures explain everything.

Write for 64-page Free Booklet—"Dressmaking Made Easy"—and special easy-payment offer to those enrolling now. Please state whether you are most interested in home or professional dressmaking.
Woman's Institute, Dept. 4-J, Scranton, Pa.

WILSON'S



Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

The Countrywoman

To Prepare Material for Debate

AT the close of the short course on Public Speaking arranged by the University of Saskatchewan, working in conjunction with the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Homemakers' Clubs, it was decided to select a number of subjects for debate for the coming year and have material for these debates both pro and con prepared. It was decided that it would be better to select a limited number of subjects that were particularly timely and important.

The subjects chosen for debate for this year are:

1. Resolved that in Saskatchewan that it be compulsory for children to remain in school as long as it is necessary up to 16 years to complete Grade 6.
2. Resolved that the Supreme Court of Canada be the final court of appeal.
3. Resolved that the federal system of government in Canada is superior to that of the United States.
4. Resolved that there should be an educational test as a qualification for voting.
5. Resolved that further restriction of immigration is desirable.

The material for these debates will be prepared by the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, and will be sent out on request. Clubs and individuals wishing to prepare for winter work in debating, which is becoming increasingly popular in rural communities, will do well to write early for the material they wish so that they will be sure of securing what they want in plenty of time.

Team Demonstrators Compete

A few days ago about 145 happy young people arrived in Winnipeg to take part in the team demonstration competitions held at the Garden Show. They were members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs who had won high marks in team demonstration work in each school inspector's division. Every trio came with the intention of carrying off the provincial championship, so the competition was keen. The subjects chosen were varied—there were demonstrations on bread making, milk, macaroni, table setting, dyeing, art needlework, quick breads, home nursing, first aid, care of the baby, millinery, salads, balanced meals, a model kitchen, school lunches, and on other phases of homemaking. Through work such as this the rising generation, while still at school, are becoming vitally interested in the all-important work of the home. They are learning much by actual experience and are using scientific knowledge to show why certain things are done. Not only are they acquiring this knowledge, but in an unassuming way are telling others what they have learned. In other

words, they are becoming leaders in the real sense of the word. Anyone inclined to be pessimistic about the future of our home life should attend one of the team demonstration competitions.

Although only one team could secure premier honors, those winning high marks received silver or bronze medals as rewards of merit. We shall expect these girls to make a still better showing in the next competition. The teams which were not among the prize winners undoubtedly went home filled with a determination to increase their efficiency so that they will secure a high place another year.

Although only three provincial competitions have been held so far, the advances made in team work are remarkable. A short time ago few had heard of such a club project—now, it is recognized as an important feature in the training of leaders for the future.

While the teams came to Winnipeg mainly for the purpose of competing for the provincial championship, they did not spend the whole time demonstrating. When off duty they were taken on educational tours. Large firms banqueted them, the city council and others entertained them, and many citizens took an active interest in the visitors.

The party also included a number of club leaders who accompanied the teams they trained, and were billeted with them at the Manitoba College of Agriculture. This was an excellent arrangement as they received much inspiration and help from the competitions.

An interesting feature of the trip was the work done by visiting teams from Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa. In the United States team work has been established for some time which showed up plainly in the finished demonstrations. The girls gave. This summer, Manitoba's champion team of last year was sent on a trip to North Dakota, where they gave an excellent demonstration on textiles. This interchange of ideas and inspiration is excellent and is something which should be continued in the future.

Which Could They Spare?

"It's a letter from my sister in the East," said Eliza, her hand trembling so that she could scarcely open the envelope. "She hasn't written to me since we were married—and that's more than fourteen years ago."

"Wonder what she says," queried John Anderson.

"Where are my glasses," went on his wife. "Oh, here they are."

"Got a letter, mother," said ten-year-old Dora, putting her head in at the kitchen door. A letter came so seldom to the lonely homestead that its coming seemed the forerunner of some great event.

"It's from your Aunt Maude," explained Mrs. Anderson.

"My," screamed the boy, Jack, suddenly making an appearance. "Can't we all hear it?"

"Of course," said mother. There were no secrets in this family!

"Me too," cried the baby, looking up from its blocks on the floor. Here everyone laughed.

"For goodness sake, if we're ever to hear the letter, I wish you'd all keep quiet," ordered father. "My hearing's none too good."

Mother, seated in her rocking chair, opened the letter carefully, and read:

"Dear Eliza—

"You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me after all these years. ('I should say so,' put in father.)

"A chance meeting with Mrs. Moore, from near your village, has opened my eyes to the fact that I ought to try to do something to help you. ('We don't need her help,' scoffed father, who, though times were hard, was always proud. "As long as we can raise potatoes, we won't starve. I don't want to be beholden to anyone for my living!")

"Now, look here, John," remonstrated his wife. "Just wait to hear what Maude has to say, before you go up in arms."

"All right, mother. Read along."

"Where was I? O here," said Mrs. Anderson, as she resumed her reading.

"I have a proposition to make. As you know I have no children. Now that my husband is dead, I feel very lonely. This is my suggestion: Will you let me adopt one of your children, for good? I don't mind which it is. Mrs. Moore tells me you have three. Surely you can spare me one? That one will probably have the whole of my fortune, when I am gone."

"I should like you to decide quickly, as I am tired of living alone. Mrs. Moore tells me all the farmers your way are hard hit this year by the drought, so I hope you will see how fortunate it is for you that I am in a position to take one child off your hands. Write by return mail."

"Your sister,

"Maude Wilkins."

Mrs. Anderson folded the letter carefully and put it back in its envelope. Then taking off her spectacles she looked around expectantly at her small family. A perfect babel of words followed. Then Mr. Anderson managed to shout above the others: "Send back the letter. I consider it an insult."

"It's meant for a kindness," ventured his wife.

"I'm not going to live with any rich, proud aunt," said Jack. "So you can count me out of it."

"You needn't worry," said father.



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"It isn't likely we could spare the
only boy on a farm."

"Jolly glad I'm a boy," replied Jack.

"Do you want to go, Dora?" asked
Mrs. Anderson.

"How can you ask her?" interrupted
Mr. Anderson.

"Nonsense, John," said his wife.
"You know we've had a hard struggle
and it shan't be said I didn't give my
children a chance, when it offered."

"A chance to forget their mother,"
said father, scornfully.

"Well, Dora," went on Mrs. Ander-
son, not heeding the interruption this
time. "Don't hurry. Think well be-
fore you decide. You may never have
another chance like this, as long as you
live. Your aunt can give you every
luxury. You would be happy in New
York." Her voice trembled a little
as she spoke, and she turned away her
head.

"Why, mummy," cried Dora, coming
and sitting on the arm of her mother's
chair. "Don't think of it. I couldn't
live without you—not if auntie were as
rich, as rich as—what's his name," she
asked, looking around.

Jack laughed. "Croesus," he sup-
plied. "Or Rockefeller."

"Yes," agreed Dora. "Either of
them will do. Or even Solomon! I love
this old home, and I—I don't want to
go away. You won't send me; will you,
mother?"

"Not against your wishes," assured
mother, as she gave a sigh of relief.
What would home be like without her
eldest daughter, her "right-hand girl"
as she fondly called her. Still, Mrs.
Anderson wanted to be fair. "There's
still the baby, and she can't decide for
herself. Don't you think, John, we
ought to give baby a chance?"

Mr. Anderson laughed. "I think,
mother," he answered, "this letter
has fairly turned your brain. Picture
to yourself, if you can, a house—this
house—without a baby!"

The little mite began to cry. It was
all very confusing. What could it
mean? Slowly she arose and toddled
over to her mother's side. The mother
took her up and almost crushed her as
she held her close in her arms. Mother-
like, she had tried to forget
herself; but it was very sweet to think
that her children preferred to stay
with her in poverty, rather than be well
off without her. She held up the letter.

"What shall I say," she asked. Her
husband shrugged his shoulders.

"I wouldn't answer it," he said.
"She kept you waiting fourteen years,
for a letter!"

"Oh, Daddy," cried Dora. "You
know, mother isn't like that!"

No. Mother wasn't like that; so a
very cheerful, thankful letter was sent
to the lonely widow in New York and,
while Mrs. Anderson declined to part
with any of her children, a kindly in-
vitation was offered the rich widow "to
visit the farm," if she felt so inclined.

Mr. Anderson laughed at the letter.
"Do you expect to feed your New York
visitor on potatoes," he asked.

However, the rich aunt never came
to the farm to share its hospitality. On
reading her sister's letter, she tossed
her head and muttered to herself:
"Eliza always was a fool. I might
have known she wouldn't send one of
her children. Ah well! I've done my
duty by her, so it's not my fault if she
prefers to starve. She always would
have her own way." Then she threw
the letter on the table and sat gazing
into the fire, as if seeing pictures there.
Suddenly she arose. "I can't blame
her, I suppose," she said to herself.
"I don't imagine I'd have parted with
a child, if I'd had one. Eliza always
did have all the luck."—Mrs. Nestor
Noel.

Instead of throwing away curtain
pins and hooks, when they get black,
boil for a few minutes in half a cupful
of vinegar and the same quantity of
water. Take them out and rinse them
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TORONTO, ONT.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Cost of Legislation

The Editor—The average time taken in going to, attending, and returning from the last seventeen sessions of the Dominion parliament was 152 days. Similarly calculated seventeen consecutive sessions of the United States Congress, covering part but not all of the same period, averaged 137 days. For the same period, similarly calculated the Saskatchewan legislature averaged 49 days. No information is available as to the average length of sessions of the British parliament.

The indemnity paid to members of Congress is \$7,500; to members of the Dominion parliament, \$4,000; to members of the Alberta legislature, \$2,000; to members of the British parliament, \$1,950

(four hundred pounds sterling); to members of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba legislatures, \$1,800; to members of the Minnesota legislature, \$1,000; and to members of the North Dakota legislature \$5.00 a day not exceeding sixty days; the sessions being biennial in Minnesota and North Dakota; so that members of Congress get approximately \$55; Dominion M.P.'s, \$26; Alberta M.L.A.'s, \$40; Saskatchewan M.L.A.'s, \$37 a day, Sundays included; and North Dakota legislatures, \$5.00 a day.

In view of the fact that members of Congress get more than twice as much a day as our Canadian M.P.'s it is not proposed to contend that the latter are overpaid.

But what can justify paying \$37 or \$40 a day to provincial members, and only \$26

a day to Canadian M.P.'s? Who will contend that an Alberta M.L.A., should be paid more for a seven weeks' session than a British M.P. for a seven months' session? If our M.P.'s were paid at the Alberta rate they would receive \$6,280; if at the Saskatchewan rate, \$5,800 instead of the \$4,000 now paid them. If a Saskatchewan M.L.A. were paid on the Dominion basis he would receive less than \$1,300 instead of the \$1,800 now paid him.

The \$1,800 now paid him. But should a provincial M.L.A. be indemnified at the same rate as an M.P.? The latter is away from his business for almost half a year, and can not efficiently resume it for the remainder of the year; the former, absent only seven weeks, can, more especially as, with long distance telephones, he may, if necessary, keep in daily touch with his business. There is unquestionably a loss suffered by an M.P. because of distance from home and length of session, which an M.L.A. does not suffer; and the latter should receive a much smaller rate of indemnity.

\$1,000 a session, approximately \$20 a day, Sundays included, is at least, not too little to indemnify the average provincial M.L.A., for the average session. The average M.L.A. in our prairie provinces is a farmer. Will any farmer, called after the freeze-up to attend a seven weeks' ses-



DOC SAWBONES' PIE SHOP

Pies! Great juicy ones—sweet, tasty raisin ones, all gooey inside; Dutch apple ones, with strips across the top and nutmeg and cinnamon sprinkled on top and cherry ones with flaky crust and the most delicious of well ripened cherries inside. Such pies! And they all came from Doc Sawbones' Pie Shop that has just opened today. Because it is the opening day, a pie is given free to every customer. And what a shop it is! Roly and Poly are at the mixing vat, where the flour and lard and salt and water and baking powder is worked into the dough that, when baked, becomes the flakiest of crust for Doc Sawbones' famous pies. With his long handled ladle, Roly dips up the dough and pours it on to the kneading board, where a master baker works it and feeds it into the rolling machine. Roly is so busy quarreling with Poly that he is making the master baker all mussy with the dough from the ladle—and he is working so fast that the baker cannot take care of the dough, and it is running off the sides of the board, and has formed a great pool on the floor. Old Man Grouch is at the crank, and keeps lifting one foot and then the other. He fears that the dough will dry and he will be stuck fast to the floor. But look at the nice even stream of dough that slides down the platform from the roller—and as it comes, Old

Nicholas Nutt, with a huge cleaver, cuts the strip into nice square cakes which are passed from hand to hand until they are placed on the table of the "crust cutter." The "crust cutter" is an expert workman and holds in his two hands the patented cutter. As each square is placed on the table he pounces upon it for all the world like a little boy trying to catch a butterfly with his hat—and makes of the squares of dough, nice round ones, which are fitted into the pans and placed on another table under the filling spout. Here, really, is the secret of Doc Sawbones' famous pies. The little fellow who operates the filler is a master baker and a master mechanic besides. He presses the lever and one pan he fills with cherries, and he presses the lever again, and the next one is filled with raisins, and the next one with peaches—and then the lids are fitted on and the edges crumpled, and little fancy fixings made on the top—then they are piled one on top of the other on little trucks and hurried to the big ovens.

When the pies are baked to a turn, old Sleepy Sam fishes them out with his long handled shovel, and, one on top of the other, places them on the delivery trucks. Old Doc Sawbones, himself, is passing out the pies to his customers—and they can hardly take them from the ovens fast enough.

BIG PRIZE CONTEST

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

185 prizes—\$500.00 worth—are to be given away in December, and just the kind of things boys and girls want. All you have to do is to send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription to The Guide, new or renewal. You can send your own or anyone else's. When this subscription is received you are entitled to one of the following books as one prize: **The Doo Dads, The Doo Dads in Wonderland, The Doo Dads 'Round the World.** Any one of these books is a great big prize in itself, but in addition to the book we send you a list of prizes, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this Contest Sheet is entered in this contest, where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes: one chance for every entry. The prizes will be awarded in the order of merit. The contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing of the contest.

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sion, seriously contend that \$1,000 will not abundantly indemnify him for a loss of time?

There is a unit of representation for the parliament of Canada provided by our constitution. There is none for representation in our provincial legislatures. One might not unreasonably assume that a uniform practice would have grown up of making the number of provincial members bear a definite relation to the number of Dominion members from each province. But there has been no uniform practice; though among the larger provinces conditions are very similar. For example, there are sparsely settled areas of Ontario and Quebec, quite as remote and as difficult of access from Toronto or Quebec as are any sparsely settled areas of Manitoba or Saskatchewan from Winnipeg or Regina. The practice appears to have been based on political expediency. The possibility of converting two or three more or less doubtful constituencies into three or four more or less grateful government strongholds, by the simple expedient of increasing the representation, has been, apparently, convincing proof, that the representation should be increased; notwithstanding the fact that our prairie provinces have been investing millions of dollars in building long distance telephone lines for the purpose of contracting distance and time, and increasing the scope and effectiveness of individual endeavor. Increased facilities of communication and travel have made possible a very considerable decrease in the number of M.L.A.'s.

Should there not be a definite relation between the number of Dominion members and the number of provincial members representing the people of a province? The proportion of Dominion to provincial members in the larger provinces is: Quebec, 65 to 80; Ontario, 80 to 110; Saskatchewan, 21 to 63; having regard to the representation these provinces are to have in the next parliament of Canada. Readers from Manitoba and Alberta can ascertain the proportion in their own provinces. Were Ontario represented on the Saskatchewan basis it would have 240 provincial members instead of 110; were Quebec, it would have 195 instead of 80. Were Saskatchewan represented provincially on the Ontario basis its 63 constituencies would be reduced to 30; were it reduced to the Quebec basis it would have only 26.

In considering what relation should obtain between the federal and provincial representation of the provinces it would be well to compare and contrast their respective fields of legislative and administrative jurisdiction. A reference to the B.N.A. Act will show that the enumerated subjects of the federal field are approximately 30 and of the provincial field, 18. In covering their field the provinces have created such subsidiary bodies as municipalities and school districts, to share with them, both legislation and administration; while the Dominion has no such array of subsidiary bodies to share its legislative and administrative responsibilities. The presumption,

therefore, is that the total number of provincial members in Canada should at least not exceed the total number of federal members; but the necessity for having in legislative bodies such a multitude of counsel as wisdom demands, overrides the presumption. The representation of a province in its provincial legislature should be larger than its representation in the federal parliament. But how much larger? If 21 members can adequately represent the people of Saskatchewan in the parliament of Canada, how many are required to represent them in their provincial legislature? How many of them will be necessary to provide that multitude of counsel in which wisdom will dwell, if the counselors are trustworthy? Twice as many would give a legislature of 42. If Ontario were represented on that basis it would have 160 members instead of 110; if Quebec were so represented, it would have 130 members instead of 80; and the fifty-five years' experience of these provinces is presumptive evidence that their present legislatures are, in their opinion, large enough. One may, then, firmly maintain that a unit of representation which would give the prairie provinces twice as many provincial as federal members would be, if not too small, certainly not too large.

Has not the time arrived for the people of these provinces to insist that their provincial governments and legislatures shall cease justifying their extravagance and over-representation by comparison with the extravagance and over-representation of the others? Has not the time arrived when joint action should be taken by the three prairie provinces to agree on sessional indemnities based solely on the average time lost by the average M.L.A. in attending the average session; and to agree on a unit of representation adequate for present and foreseeable future conditions? Retrenchment should begin at the top. An over-indemnified and overmanned legislature is estopped by its own example, from demanding retrenchment. None of these provinces can afford today to spend money like drunken sailors. The people of Manitoba have recently expressed themselves as to the need for retrenchment. May a Saskatchewan man presume to suggest that no person is in a better position than their inexperienced premier to invite the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta to confer with him on these matters, with a view to adopting a common policy?—T. A. Patrick.

Novel Lamb Show and Sale

Continued from Page 15

Owners seemed to be well satisfied with prices received. Lambs sold from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per head. In the few weeks previous local drovers had been picking up lambs at other points between the lakes, equal in breeding and finish, and the highest prices paid by them was \$5.50.

Black Lambs Growing Scarcer

In the Arborg district the population is over 30 per cent. Icelandic, over 60 per cent. Ruthenian, and less than 10 per cent. British. The prizes were won without exception by Icelanders. These people are good shepherds, according to Mr. Watson, but they have no idea of Canadian market demands, and they have to be converted to the use of mutton-bred rams. A few of the lambs which found their way to the sale were black, sired by native Icelandic rams of that color, which are fast being displaced by rams of improved breeding.

After the sale 22 pure-bred rams, Shropshires and Oxfords, assembled by the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association were sold at an average price of \$35 each. These had all been inspected and marked three-star, or first class by a representative of the livestock branch. G. O. Watkins and L. Hancock for the livestock branch, and John Strachan for the sheep breeders carried out the details of the enterprise which were complete in minutest detail. Mr. Watson expressed entire satisfaction with the outcome of this experiment. "It was," said he, the best demonstration which could be staged of the value of docking, castration and dipping, as the first five winners in every class were lambs which had been so treated in the spring."

The Dominion Livestock Branch is to be congratulated on its persistence and thoroughness in following up this valuable extension work. As a result the sheep industry in this locality is on a sure footing and from now on will move by its own momentum.

The estimate of the northwest grain dealers for the 1922 crop is reported in the daily press as follows: Wheat, 385,043,000; oats, 408,316,000; barley, 57,615,000; rye, 47,302,000; flax, 3,582,000 bushels.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Sane Threshing

The threshing time some years ago as handled in our section, had all the symptoms, don't you know, of nightmare or election! The "rig" swooped down upon your place with whistle, noise and bustle; if Father Time stayed in the race he had to sprint and hustle! Some twenty teams with tanks and racks, the horses fat but dusty, with twine-sack fly-nets on their backs, perchance grown worn and musty; some thirty tanned and muscled men, all yelling songs and hooting, a touch of fighting now and then, and now and then a shooting; an engine eating tons of straw and puffing like a liner; a thresher long as moral law; a sleeping tent and diner! At five a.m., and sometimes four, the wheels began to ramble; the day for fifteen hours or more was one mad rush and scramble! The horses wasted oats and hay, the cook swiped eggs and chickens—the whole performance, let me say, I hated like the dickens! God never built a mortal man for such stupendous labors; much better is our present plan—a small "rig" owned by neighbors. A small and well-behaved machine with less of roar and squeaking, an engine fed on kerosene with no unseemly shrieking! A steady, sane and moving force; no kicking, quitting, pouting; a ten-hour day for man and horse; no shooting and no shouting! A group of honest neighbors met to work with skill and reason, removes the nightmare, fuss and fret from any threshing season!

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 15, 1922.
WHEAT—Prices compared with those of a week ago are lower by several cents on cash wheat and 1¢ on October delivery. During the course of the week prices continued to fall, the low point on the October future and cash wheat being touched at the opening of the market this morning, when October sold at 93½¢, and No. 1 Northern spot 96½¢. There was at that time little evidence of any acute export demand, but later in the day a demand developed both here and in Chicago, partly export, partly from short seller's anxious to buy wheat, that forced markets up 2½ cents before the session closed.
This was attributed to the political situation in Europe and the possibilities involved. Some further advance in values on this account may easily occur. Offerings however are very liberal, and it is doubtful if any sharp advance from present levels will be maintained in view of the heavy offerings.

Cash demand has been fair with a small premium still obtainable on the higher grades. The export bids for early October delivery however quote about one cent over October, or two cents lower than the present premium on No. 1 Northern, with No. 2 Northern a very slight discount under No. 1.

FLAX—Recent rains and bad weather have helped to hold values on this seed together with firm markets in the South. Trade here is very limited, with less than a quarter million in store. Harvesting operations the dominating factor at moment.

OATS—Market has held firm during the week, and prices show little change. Very small amount of business passing as stocks are limited, and new crop has not yet started to move in any volume. Cash premiums unchanged.

BARLEY—Prices show a slight decline for the week. Good export business being done and a continued good demand for all grades of cash barley.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Sept. 11 to Sept. 16 inclusive | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|----------|----------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 95½ | 95½ | 94½ | 93½ | 96 | 95 | 96½ | 139½ | |
| Dec. 94½ | 93½ | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 92½ | 95 | 134 | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 41½ | 41 | 41½ | 40½ | 41½ | 41½ | 40½ | 46½ | |
| Dec. 38½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | 48½ | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 53½ | 53½ | 52½ | 51½ | 52½ | 52½ | 53½ | 66½ | |
| Dec. 51½ | 50½ | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | 50½ | 51½ | 66½ | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 190 | 188 | 185 | 188½ | 192½ | 193 | 191 | 205 | |
| Dec. 176½ | 174 | 172½ | 174½ | 177½ | 178½ | 177 | 208 | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 68½ | 67½ | 67½ | 66½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 110 | |

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 northern, \$1.02½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.00½ to \$1.08½; No. 2 northern, 98½¢ to \$1.06½; No. 3 dark northern, 95½¢ to \$1.05½; No. 3 northern, 92½¢ to \$1.02½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 hard, 96½¢ to \$1.03½; No. 1 dark hard Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.07½ to \$1.08½; No. 1 hard Minnesota and South Dakota, 95½¢ to 97½¢. Durum—No. 1 amber, 88½¢ to 93½¢; No. 1 80½¢ to 87½¢; No. 2 amber, 85½¢ to 91½¢; No. 2, 77½¢ to 84½¢; No. 3 amber, 80½¢ to 88½¢; No. 3, 73½¢ to 81½¢. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56½¢ to 58½¢; No. 3 yellow, 56½¢ to 57½¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½¢ to 33½¢; No. 3 white, 30½¢ to 32½¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 52¢ to 54¢; medium to good, 48¢ to 57¢; lower grades, 44¢ to 47¢. Rye—No. 2, 65½¢ to 66¢. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.23½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 11,426; hogs 1,567; sheep 747. Last week: Cattle 10,593; hogs 1,504; sheep 2,045.

Cattle receipts still continue heavy on this market and prices have held reasonably steady in spite of this fact. An exceedingly brisk demand prevails for good quality stocker and feeder steers, and these are selling very close to the price for the great bulk of butcher steers. The demand for ill-bred, poor quality steers of all classes is very limited, and these are selling at disappointing prices. Heavy butcher steers are also selling slow and packers are favoring the light-weight kinds in preference to those weighing over 1,150 pounds. Top butcher steers are selling this week at from 5¢ to 5½¢, with a few outstanding ones reaching 6¢. The majority of fairly good butcher steers are changing hands at from 4½¢ to 5¢ per pound. Butcher heifers are selling about steady at from 3½¢ to 4½¢, and best cows from 3½¢ to 4½¢. Calves have advanced this week and tops are worth 6½¢ per pound. Milkers and springers are selling well, especially if close to calving, the best springer cows bringing from \$50 to \$75.
Hogs recovered slightly from the drop early this week, and selects are selling today at 11¢. Grading on hogs and heavies is very severe, cuts being based on selects at 11¢.
Sheep and lambs are selling slow, with tops 8¢ to 9¢, and common lambs from

WHEAT PRICES

Sept. 11 to Sept. 16 inclusive

| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| Sept. 11 | 98½ | 97½ | 94½ | 87½ | 80½ | 71½ |
| 12 | 98½ | 97½ | 93½ | 86½ | 80½ | 71½ |
| 13 | 97½ | 97 | 91½ | 86½ | 80½ | 70½ |
| 14 | 97 | 96½ | 90½ | 85½ | 79½ | 69½ |
| 15 | 99 | 98½ | 93½ | 87½ | 82 | 72 |
| 16 | 96½ | 96½ | 92 | 86 | 81 | 71 |
| Week Ago | 100½ | 99½ | 97½ | 87½ | 80½ | 72½ |
| Year Ago | 142½ | 139½ | 134½ | 126 | 114½ | .. |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,
September 11 to September 16, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT Feed | 2 CW | | 3 CW | OATS Ex Fd | | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | BARLEY | | 1 NW | FLAX | | RYE 2 CW |
|----------|---------------|------|------|-------|---------------|------|------|------|--------|-----|------|------|------|-------------|
| | | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | | 2 CW | 3 CW | |
| Sept. 11 | 61½ | 46 | 42½ | 42½ | 39 | 37 | 57½ | 54½ | 49½ | 49½ | 198 | 194 | 182 | 69½ |
| 12 | 61½ | 45½ | 42 | 42 | 38½ | 36½ | 57½ | 54½ | 49½ | 49½ | 196 | 192 | 180 | 68½ |
| 13 | 60½ | 45½ | 42 | 42 | 38½ | 36½ | 56½ | 53½ | 48½ | 48½ | 193 | 189 | 177 | 68½ |
| 14 | 59½ | 44½ | 41½ | 41½ | 37½ | 35½ | 55½ | 52½ | 47½ | 47½ | 196½ | 192½ | 180½ | 67½ |
| 15 | 62 | 45½ | 42½ | 42½ | 38½ | 36½ | 55½ | 53½ | 48½ | 48½ | 200½ | 196½ | 184½ | 70½ |
| 16 | 61 | 45½ | 40½ | 40½ | 38½ | 36½ | 54½ | 51½ | 48½ | 48½ | 201 | 199 | 185 | 69½ |
| Week Ago | 62½ | 45½ | 41½ | 41½ | 38½ | 36½ | 57½ | 54½ | 49½ | 49½ | 198 | 194 | 183 | 70 |
| Year Ago | ... | 46½ | 43½ | 43½ | 42½ | 40½ | 67 | 64 | 52½ | 52½ | 204½ | 200½ | 175 | 110 |

5¢ to 6¢. Choice light-weight sheep are bringing as high as 8¢, with the common kinds from 2¢ to 3¢.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers..... 4.25 to 5.00
Medium to good steers..... 4.00 to 4.50
Common steers 3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers 4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers..... 2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers..... 3.25 to 4.00
Common stocker steers..... 2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers..... 4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers..... 3.00 to 4.00
Medium heifers 2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers 2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows 3.00 to 4.00
Fair to good cows 2.50 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows..... 2.00 to 2.25
Canner cows 1.25 to 1.75
Choice veal calves..... 5.50 to 6.50
Common calves 3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 20¢ to 21¢ for straight receipts delivered, and it is reported that some are paying farmers direct 26¢. Extras are moving in a jobbing way at 32¢ to 35¢, firsts 28¢ to 29¢, straight candled 25¢. Part of a car of seconds is reported rolling Montreal costing 26¢ f.o.b. Winnipeg, and a car of seconds is rolling the same point from Brandon and Winnipeg costing 23¢ and 25¢ f.o.b. shipping point. There were five inspections during the past week in the prairie provinces. Poultry: Receipts show a steady increase and the market is lower. Quotations, live delivered, chicken 18¢, fowl 13¢ to 16¢, roosters 10¢, ducks 14¢, geese 12¢, turkeys 20¢.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
Eggs: Receipts on these markets are reported as being practically nil. Eggs are in good demand and to encourage shippers some are offering as high as 30¢ delivered. The consumptive demand is being met with stock taken from storage. Retail prices range from 30¢ to 35¢. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported practically unchanged. No fresh are arriving, and wholesalers are drawing on storage stocks to meet the consumptive demand, prices remain the same as those quoted last week. Poultry: Situation unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm under very light receipts. Quality is improving. Dealers are quoting delivered on a graded basis, extras 24¢, firsts 18¢, seconds 13¢, and jobbing extras 30¢, firsts 25¢, seconds 20¢. Poultry: Market is quiet under light receipts. Dealers quoting live delivered chicken 10¢ to 12¢, fowl 8¢ to 10¢.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead sales of Canadian cattle amounted to 861 head, from 18½¢ to 19½¢ in sink. Irish 18½¢ to 19½¢.

Glasgow reports 440 Canadians unsold. The demand was very slow, except on top quality cattle, which sold well. Prime Scotch 7½d to 7½d alive. Irish 5d to 5½d, heavy supplies.

A late cable from Glasgow reports 223 Canadians sold on Sept. 7, from 9½¢ to 10½¢, choice 10½¢ to 11½¢, live weight. Fair trade. Over 200 head still unsold.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Irish 154s to 162s, steady. Danish 156s, firm. Canadian all selections 135s to 140s quiet but firm. American 110s to 115s slow. Danish killings 35,973. Liverpool stocks of bacon light.

It is generally conceded that, taking all our dairy cows into account, we have to raise at present three cows in order to get two that are satisfactory. In other words, about one-third of the cows raised for dairy purposes are culled out as unprofitable when records are kept. This results in the loss of

much good feed, not only in raising these unprofitable animals but in keeping them until their worthlessness is proved and they can be culled out. The objective point of our breeding operations should not be to raise one or two great producers, but a high percentage of good producers.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Poultry. Seeds. Farm Lands. Farm Machinery and Autos. Nursery Stock. Hay and Feed. Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.

Situations Vacant. Solicitors—Patent and Legal. Dyers and Cleaners. Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. General Miscellaneous. Produce.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING—IMPORTED MAMMOTH PEKIN drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.50; unrelated trios, \$7.50. Rose Comb Bred Island Red cockerels, \$3.00. From government inspected stock. Also one-year-old Duroc-Jersey hogs, with papers, bacon type, \$50. Inspection solicited. B. Whitmore, Poplar Point, Man.

HORSES

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF HALTER-BROKE Percheron horses, cheap. What offers? Chas. Muddle, Thelma, Alta. 35-4

BELGIANS—STALLIONS AND MARES AND foals. Write T. Culshaw, Lougheed, Alta. 38-5

CATTLE—Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, THE IDEAL cattle. Young stock shipped, crated, by express. Write your wants. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 36-5

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef, the Farmer's Cow. For information and literature, write: P. J. HOFFMAN, Sec., Canadian Red-Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBITION stock. April and May farrow, from long, mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, papers included. My sows are by first prize boar, second sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 35-5

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—BOARS, FROM TWO TO SIX months' gilt, six months' mature sow bred to junior champion boar at National Swine Show, C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 37-5

YORKSHIRES, DIFFERENT AGES, SIRE grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 37-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—UNRELATED pairs, spring farrow. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 38-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, either sex, from the famous Bailey strain; good individuals. Write for prices. C. H. Johns, Box 55, Margo, Sask. 38-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock, both sexes, and bred sows. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 37-5

CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, April litters, \$18 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 37-4

Poland-Chinas

BIG BACON TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS and gilts, fit for service, from imported stock. George Jackman, Sedgewick, Alta. 37-3

FOR POLAND-CHINAS FROM IMPORTED sires and dams, unrelated to yours, write R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta. 37-5

Chester Whites

SELLING—CHOICE CHESTER-WHITE PIGS, farrowed in March. D. A. Milne, Keyes, Man. 37-5

Various

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LARGE BLACK BOAR, farrowed July 3, the thrifty, quick-developing pig; also one five months old; pedigrees furnished. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

SHEEP

SNAPS IN REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN lambs, from the finest flock in the West. Early, vigorous lambs, either sex, \$20 each, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 38-8

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED OXFORD sheep, both sex, all ages. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 38-2

PEDIGREE OXFORD RAMS AND EWES, all ages. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 38-7

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED LEICESTER RAMS, F. C. Patterson, Boissevain, Man. 38-2

100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH. JARED Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

GOATS

SELLING—PAIR EXCELLENT GRADE Angora goats, three years, \$35, crated; also pure-bred Angoras. T. Sogge, Elbow, Sask. 38-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$3.00 couple; drakes, \$2.00 each; May hatch. T. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 37-5

Plymouth Rocks

300 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, hens, Park's pedigree 228-egg strain, April-May hen-hatched, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Money back guarantee. Julius Kachel, H. Kley, Alta. 37-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—YEARLING hens and pullets, grand-daughters Lady Ella (282 eggs), \$2.50 each. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 37-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, Gull's strain; Ancona cockerels. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta. 37-2

Wyandottes

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00; pedigree 300-egg strain. Mrs. J. W. Pierce, Otterburne, Man. 37-5

Sundry Breeds

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCAS AND WHITE Leghorn roosters, \$2.00 each. M. Bjarnason, Churchbridge, Sask. 38-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS- tered 2078, descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world; both parents are good heeler, intelligent and obedient. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Registration certificate \$1.00 extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

SELLING—GRADE COLLIE PUPS, THREE months, parents intelligent, natural heelers. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. T. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 38-5

WANTED—THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS, guaranteed. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 36-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project. 200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$85 per acre, with full water right. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

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You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, map and information about improved or unimproved land.

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OKANAGAN RANCH FOR SALE

STEPNEY RANCH, situated 3 miles from Enderby and 5 miles from Armstrong, in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. For many years this farm was the property of the late Sir Arthur Stepney, and is one of the most favorably known properties in the Okanagan. Acreage 1316; under cultivation, 750; balance pasture and timber. About 400 acres in alfalfa. Property particularly well suited for high-class stock farm. Ranch being offered on bloc for limited period. For particulars and prices write J. T. MUTRIE, VERNON, B.C.

PAYING FARMS NEAR TOWN—160-ACRE

farms, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge, in Sunny Southern Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 an acre. No need for pioneering. Well-settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms to Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION ADJOINING town of Swan River, Man., 175 acres cultivated, 20 more cleared, all fenced, nine-room house, furnace, hard and soft water in house, stable, granaries, garage. An excellent home, close to high school, creamery, etc. Also 800-acre farm in central Saskatchewan, 600 cultivated, 200 summer-fallow, plenty water, fenced, two miles from town, good school, five elevators. Would consider house in Winnipeg or Toronto, or first-class land contract, first mortgage. Box 137, Swan River, Man. 36-5

DON'T WORRY ABOUT DROUGHT—WHY not a profitable living all the time from irrigated fruit and farm lands? Right alongside main line railway station and main highway; 10-acre blocks, \$1,000, easy terms. Best small fruit, vegetable and mixed farming land in B.C. Irrigation system second to none. Modern store, school, hotel, etc. Ideal climate. Write Barriere Land Co., 502-507 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 36-6

LAKEVIEW FRUITLANDS, GREYSTON, British Columbia. Ten-acre lots in this subdivision now for sale at only \$60 per acre on terms; 4½ miles from Creston and 1½ miles from Wynnndel, in the famous Creston district. Lizard Creek runs through property. Choice location and good soil. Handy to school and transportation. For full particulars, write R. Walsley, Agent, Creston, B.C. 36-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-1

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, \$10 ACRE cash; level, 200 acres open, good soil, some stone, never-failing well, unlimited free range, abundance of wood, building timber, log buildings, mile from school, 14 from St. Valburg, Sask., four miles from railway survey. Norman Tucker, Vermilion, Alta. 38-5

VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT—297 ACRES, with small cottage, chicken house, situated among Gulf Islands, within couple of hours of Victoria. Makes ideal sheep ranch. \$3,800; \$760 cash, balance spread over period of 25 years at 6%. This and other bargains being shown by Eric Kingwell, Strout Farm Manager, Victoria, B.C.

SELLING—320 ACRES, OKANAGAN VALLEY, four miles from Armstrong, 160 cultivated, 60 pasture, balance timber, adapted to fruit or mixed farming, no irrigation, modern brick house, large frame bank barn. Further particulars, W. S. Burnett, Armstrong, B.C.

FOR SALE—FIRST RATE QUARTER-SECTION, three miles from rail, one mile from school; has 100 acres broken, 60 acres in fall rye; good stable. Price \$3,200. Ed. Paterson, Dewar Lake, Sask. 38-4

HALF-SECTION, 2½ MILES FROM DEPOT, good well, barn, shack, granaries, 60 acres fenced pasture, 135 cultivated, some breaking, balance level, \$10 per acre for cash. H. Jamoye, Carleton Place, Sask.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, SEVEN miles Shaunavon, Sask., 100 acres tillable, rest rolling, good soil, no alkali. J. Burkinshaw, Sedgewick, Alta. 38-3

WILL RENT TO A GOOD FARMER WITH outfit, or sell on liberal terms, half-section, eight miles from Brandon, one mile from Kenamoung village. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. 37-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galt Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

SELLING—320-ACRE GRAIN FARM, 290 acres cultivated, good wheat land, level, fair house and building, 300 acre, half cash. Further particulars, John Evans, The Plains, Sask.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Traynor, Sask. 34-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 37-4

SELLING—160 ACRES, BEST LAND, WHEAT, B. Bouhagen, St. Brieux, Sask. 38-5

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS



MAGNETO REPAIRING

SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY
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MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD. 14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, GAAR- Scott, 25-horse double cylinder steam engine, 36-60 Advance separator with eight-foot Garden City feeder, two water tanks and pumps; outfit just finished threshing; good order. Price \$2,000, f.o.b. Hatton station. Wm. Murray, Golden Prairie, Sask. 38-2

SELLING—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC- tor, \$1,800; 32-54 Case separator, \$500; new cook car with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Stangler, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

ESLING—20 HORSE-POWER CASE STEAMER and 30-32 Red River Special separator, real threshing outfit, in A1 condition, \$1,800. Also late model Stewart sheaf loader, hardly worn, \$300. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. Harvey Smith.

SACRIFICE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND Oliver gang, both bottoms, stubble bottom, never used, \$400; first-class condition. Sam Kemp, Redcliff, Alta. 35-4

SELLING—SAWMILL PLANER AND ENGINE, A1 condition. Cheap. 276 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 37-4

SELLING—10-20 TITAN, LITTLE USED; plows. Cheap. E. Hey, Alton, Alta. 37-2

FOR SALE—GREAT-WEST SEPARATOR, Cheap for cash. Jas. Molson, Medora, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE AND poplar. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 38-4

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS BY CAR lots or less, at reasonable price. L. Romanovsky, Woodridge, Man. 37-2

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SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 29-6

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in 5, 10 or 30-pound pails, delivered, Manitoba, 19c; Saskatchewan, 19½c; Alberta, 20c. pound. Amber honey, 15, 15½ and 16c. pound, delivered. Buckwheat, 12, 12½, 15c. pound, delivered. 25c. brings 5-oz. sample. Special price club orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-6

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PUR- est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate, six ten-pound pails, \$10.20; ten crates, \$9.60 crate; 20 crates, \$9.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 35-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY NOW ready for shipment. Direct from producer. Put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60-pounds to the crate, \$9.00, f.o.b. Theford, Ont. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, best that bees can make. Crate of six ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Theford, Ont. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont. 38-5

APPLES—DIRECT FROM GROWER TO CON- sumer. Wealthies, McIntosh and all best kinds, \$1.25 box. Crabapples, \$1.00. S. J. Swan, Tappan, B.C.

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, \$10.20; five crates, \$10 each. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont. 38-6

CHOICE NEW CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound pails, \$9.00 per crate of 60 pounds, f.o.b. Meaford, M. A. Clement, Meaford, Ont. 37-3

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$10; AMBER, \$7.00; Buckwheat, \$7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont. 37-1

PURE HONEY, \$10.50 PER CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails. Maison Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 37-5

POTATOES FOR SALE, IN CAR LOTS, AT stock. Prices on application. Direct from the grower. Apply Collin Gibson, Hamlet, Man. 38-3

POTATOES—SELLING ANY QUANTITY, October shipments. Grower, 106 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-6

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, 18 CENTS POUND; club orders of 200 pounds or more, 17 cents. Robert Wedgewood, R.R. No. 5, Brampton, Ont.

CLOVER HONEY, \$10.20; FRUIT AND CLOVER, \$8.00 per 60 pounds. Louis Hedderick, Waterloo, Ontario.

CLOVER HONEY, 80 POUNDS, \$12; BUCK- wheat, \$9.00. Wm. Hartley, Beamsville, Ont. 38-5

CLOVER HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$10; 130, \$20, R. E. Adamson, Mt. Elgin, Ont. 36-6

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS FOR FALL PLANTING. WRITE for prices on trees and shrubs. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100, September delivery. Mrs. J. Nalrn, Glenboro, Man. 35-6

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ARMY TENT, 14 FEET DIAMETER, \$15, Pickles, Winnipeg. 37-2

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will look after the marketing of your bulk wheat, but they won't take care of what you have to sell in Livestock, Poultry, Seed Grain, Used Machinery, Farm Lands. Nor will they do your buying or exchanging in any of these. You can find assistance, though, in the efficient service The Guide offers in selling, buying or exchanging anything. The classified section has been bringing good results to others for years. A little classified ad. in The Guide will bring satisfactory results to you.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

National Land Settlement Plan

THE Western Canada Colonization Association, in close co-operation with the Federal and Imperial Governments and the Canadian railways, has worked out a well-matured land settlement policy, which is to be put into effect forthwith—a policy which carries the backing and co-ordinates the colonization activities of these Governments and railways, and of other immigration agencies.

The plan is the joint product of the best available sources of information on the subject. It represents more than a year of continuous investigation, to which the foremost colonization experts of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States have contributed the knowledge born of experience.

In successive conferences at Ottawa, leading up to the present announcement, the Prime Minister, Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Immigration, Honorable Charles Stewart, and the Immigration Committee of the Cabinet, including Senator Dandurand, Senator Bostock and Honorable T. A. Low, have all participated. As Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, Mr. Stewart has, of course, taken a leading part in the laying down of the principles underlying the colonization policy, now given to the public.

The negotiations with the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Canadian Railways, and other organizations, have been carried to success under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Brown, Vice President, and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Canada Colonization Association.

The full amount of working capital originally contemplated by the Colonization Association, viz., \$1,500,000, has been over-subscribed.

It is estimated that the working out of the plan will involve the expenditure by the Canada Colonization Association alone of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, within the next five or ten years. The major portion of this fund will be available from commissions earned on the sale of privately-owned lands.

It is calculated that a minimum of ten million acres of vacant land will be settled within the next five to ten years.

The activities of the Colonization Association are to extend beyond the three prairie provinces originally included, so as to embrace every province of the Dominion.

The organization will function under a Board of Directors thoroughly national in character.

Land in the Western Provinces is to be sold on a 32-year payment basis, and in the Eastern Provinces on terms which will be governed by local conditions and other considerations.

Canadian land agents, all over the country, will be employed in showing lands to prospective settlers and in closing or assisting to close sales.

By the time the snow flies several hundred American land agents will be engaged in drumming up settlers for the Western Provinces.

The Canadian immigration machinery in the British Isles, and other European countries, will be greatly expanded and gingered up, so as to obtain a largely-increased share of British and other European agriculturists suitable for settlement in this country.

The Canada Colonization Association, the Canadian Government, and the British Government will jointly finance a national welfare organization, embracing local community clubs, to care for incoming settlers.

Sir John Willison has been appointed President of the Association.

Mr. Howard Everett, for many years President of the Luse Land and Development Company, which has colonized over a million acres in Western Canada, is to be the Western General Manager.

Dr. George C. Creelman, for seventeen years President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and later Agent General for Ontario in London, is to have supervision over all operations in the Eastern Provinces.

PLAN OF CO-ORDINATION

| Canada Colonization Association | Imperial Government | Dominion Government | Provincial Governments | Canadian Railways |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Subscribers Directors Officers List and inspect land in approved districts. Sell land on 32-year payment plan. Assist Governments in originating and selecting settlers. Care for settlers en route. Direct settlers in the purchase of land. Establish community welfare clubs to befriend settlers from outset. Direct movement of farm labourers to Canada where they can become proprietary farmers. Promote extensive movement of British boys to Canadian farms. Encourage the migration of British women to Canada for employment on farms and in domestic service. | Oversea Settlement Board Financially assist the Canada Colonization Association. (a) In caring for British settlers en route to Canada. (b) In guiding and directing them in the purchase of fertile, well-situated land. (c) In befriending them through local community clubs until they become firmly established. (d) In such other ways as may be agreed upon between the Oversea Settlement Board and the Canada Colonization Association. (e) In preserving the manpower of the Empire for the Empire, and thus increasing the trade and prestige of the British Commonwealth. | Minister and Department of Immigration Maintain and extend its agencies in Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, to promote an increasing flow of selected settlers to Canadian farms. Carry on an effective advertising campaign for agricultural settlers in Great Britain, the United States and approved countries. Utilize its agencies to post prospective settlers re 32-year purchase plan and welfare work of the Canada Colonization Association. Use the British and foreign press and governmental literature in giving wide-spread publicity to the Canada Colonization Association and its benevolent activities. Financially assist the Canada Colonization Association to carry on its welfare work throughout the Dominion. | Minister and Department of Agriculture Assist in selecting districts for settlement. Extend expert agricultural advice to settlers, especially during the initial period of their tenure. Aid settlers by scientific soil surveys, thus determining adaptability of particular lands to various crops. Utilize their Agents-General in Great Britain in helping to select the right kind of settlers for the various provinces. Furnish the Canada Colonization Association with literature describing the special agricultural attractions of respective provinces. | Presidents and Departments of Colonization Co-ordinate their immigration activities with those of the Canada Colonization Association. Provide special transportation rates for settlers. Reduce freight charges on settlers' effects. Establish special rates for colonization agents. Participate in the management of the Canada Colonization Association by appointing representatives to the Board of Directors. |

Owners of unoccupied land in the Western Provinces are requested to communicate immediately with the Association at the Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

THE CANADA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION